

LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

P R O C E E D I N G S

BOARD MEETING

Monday, July 8, 1974

10:00 a.m.

H. CLAY LUTTRELL, Chairman

District VII Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

P R O C E E D I N G S

. . . The special Board Meeting of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission was held on Monday, July 8, 1974, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., at the District VII Office, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, H. C. Luttrell, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT WERE:

H. C. LUTTRELL, Chairman

MARC DUPUY, JR., Vice Chairman

J. B. ANGELLE, Director

JIMMIE THOMPSON, Member

DON F. WILLE, Member

AGENDA

MR. JOE HERRING

1. Setting of Migratory Bird Season. (3)

MR. RICHARD YANCEY

2. Consider request of the Mississippi Game and Fish (50)
Commission for 200 Canada geese.

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THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting today is to set the hunting seasons for dove, snipe, woodcock, rail and gallinule and to

consider the request from the Mississippi Game and Fish Commission for Canadian geese. I will call on Joe to open the meeting for the consideration of the dove, snipe, woodcock, rail and gallinule seasons.

MR. JOE HERRING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me interrupt you, Joe. Please feel free to call on some of your people if you need them.

MR. JOE HERRING: Right. We have one we will call on probably to get a little explanation on our dove split. Mr. Chairman, most of the seasons we have here today, in fact all are much similar to what we had last year. As you know, at the public hearing we had everyone seemed pretty well pleased with last year's seasons. We are going to keep our seasons mostly on that basis and with what the Bureau has given us for a framework and, also, what our biologists have come up with.

First, we will have the dove season recommendations. Since we do have a zoning there, I would just like to ask Larry Soileau to give us a brief explanation of why we have the zoning and what work we went into with the Bureau in getting this. Larry, would you give us this explanation?

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: I will start off by giving a brief history of dove regulations.

Back in the late 40's, about 1948, we had a 30-day hunting season and a bag limit of 8. Gradually, the southeastern states organized and requested the Bureau to liberalize these regulations and into the 50's we got at five-day increments the season lengthened. When we got into about 55 days, we began to split it into two segments. Then, in 1961, we also requested that we be allowed to zone our state in order to set two hunting season regulations. The Bureau did not grant us the privilege of zoning but they did in 1961 allow us to split our season into three segments. So, since 1961 we have split our dove season in three segments.

Last year the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia prevailed upon the Bureau to allow us to zone our states. They allowed us to zone, they let us select our zone line and I have here a brief sketch of the zone lines of those four states. At that time, we had to agree to hold this zone line for a three year period in order to determine whether we would effect the harvest of dove in these four Gulf Coast states. This is the second year and this year the Bureau has again allowed us to zone and to split the dove season into three segments in each of these zones without penalty and we have 70. The framework calls for September 1 through January 15, 1975. We can split the season into three segments in each of these two zones with 70 half-days, noon through sunset.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's September 1st through January 15th.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: September 1st through January 15th.

Yes, sir.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Larry, could you tell us the results of last year's zoning from what you have so far.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Mr. Angelle, it was generally well received. I think the hunters in the southern part of the state have always, at least it has been my experience, that they have not liked September hunting because doves are not available in sufficient numbers for them to hunt. That is the basic reason for zoning the state. What we have done is curtail hunting in September in the southern zone; whereas, particularly in the northeastern part of the state where doves are abundant, they need an early September season.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: I was referring mostly to the kill--the harvest.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: The harvest was not materially effected. We killed about 1.6 million. We averaged about a million and a half dove harvest. About half of them are produced in the state. About half were migrants from the north. We did not suspect the zoning would effect our kill. That was part of our plea to the Bureau--that we would not effect our dove harvest at all. In other words, the first year data demonstrates that we did not.

The breeding population in the state is measured by an account of calling doves. Between May 20th and June 10th showed about a 6.5 per cent increase in the number of breeding population in the state. We have a relatively low dove population in the state but it is stable at this time.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Larry, I noticed that the zone line in the state of Mississippi is considerably north of the zone line in Louisiana and Alabama. Would you have any figures or any information on the difference in kill or the results that might have been--whatever we do have insofar as information is concerned that relates to the zone line as to why it is considerably higher north in Mississippi and why it is so low in Louisiana and in Alabama.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Well, Marc, we have looked at the data from those four states and just as in Louisiana the zoning of their state was done mostly to satisfy the dove hunters and it did not effect the breeding population or the harvest. We selected our line in the southern part of the state because we did not want to zone out any September hunting any more than we had to. If we made an error, we wanted to have the line too far south where we would have September hunting wherever there were large concentrations. I think it's a mistake to set the zone line too far north and to have large concentrations,

hunnable concentrations, and have a cold season in September. We have dove nesting throughout the range; in fact, you have at least as much nesting and maybe even more so in the northern zone. That's the northern zone of states not within Louisiana and in our state in September we have some nesting between 6 and 7 per cent of nesting occurs after September 1st. There was a move, by the way, in Washington at this regulation meeting to curtail all September dove hunting--to close September dove hunting nationwide. It was lead by a group out of California, only they failed to show.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They didn't have a very good leadership, did they.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: It is a controversial topic.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: What is the bag limit this year?

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Twelve. Possession limit of 24.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: While you are there, Larry, you or Joe, do you want to comment, well, you know, we had the experimental 16 dove--

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Eighteen. Yes, sir.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: What was the outcome of it. Tell me a little bit about it. Is it three years old now?

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: We had it in 1969 and 1970. It's four years old. Yes, sir. Basically, the results of that,

there were no measurable effects as a result of it. We did not statistically change the total harvest in the eastern management end of it. We did not statistically change the breeding population. Of course, our ability to measure these things were not very good. In other words, we would have had to effect a kill of about 25% in order to measure it. What I am saying basically is that change we were unable to detect it with the experiment we conducted--the banding, the mortality. What we did basically I think is demonstrate that bag limit is not that critical. What we were trying to do was offset the then Bureau policy of every time the cold count, the measure of breeding population went down slightly they would reduce the bag from 12 to 10 implying that they could somehow save doves and increase the population. We have always contended that it is land use practices and other large habitat changes that effect population and not hunting regulations.

From that standpoint, I guess the experiment was a success. In other words, it demonstrated that even a 50% change in the bag limit does not produce large changes in the harvest or the breeding population.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: The next word I had was that they were still penalized and they may have been a year or so ago and that prompted my question. Then they announce their

analysis, do you ever foresee us going to a larger limit or do you think we are stable at about 12.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: I would like to see it stabilize at about 12, from both a biological and other points of view. I think that this is a satisfying limit, Mr. Thompson, for most of the hunters.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: 90% of them, yes.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: And, I think from that viewpoint the experiment was well worth the money and effort that went into it. The report I have. I have a draft copy of it. I am on the report writing committee and we should publish it within the next six months or a year. We should then have a polished book.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I have never seen it and that's the reason I'm questioning it.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Yes, sir.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Larry, one more question, please. Has any work ever been done along the lines of the possibility of encouraging white wing dove or Mexican dove to breed in Louisiana? Experimentally or otherwise?

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: The only work I know was done was by Dr. Glasgow back in the early 60's in his back yard. He got

some from Texas and that experiment was not a success. There are some white wings. I've caught some on Grand Terre back in the early 60's while dove trapping in November and they show up in the hunter bag in southwest Louisiana occasionally. Marc, I think if the habitat were suitable for them, they are close enough, they would on their own move into the state. Apparently, our habitat is not suitable for white wings.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Thank you. The specific dates, please, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you ready to give us the recommendations on the dates, Joe?

MR. JOE HERRING: Mr. Chairman, what we thought we would do as we give out these dates, Larry will go through and mark the dates on here. I would just like to bring out how long some of the hunting seasons are in Louisiana. Not only the ones we have discussed today, but if we are really going into our season we would have two more months added on here for turkey season which really here in Louisiana we should be proud of since we have eight months out of the year in which you can hunt game species.

We won't cover the deer and everything else today, naturally. We would just like to mark on this map so the press and other people could get some idea of how long our seasons are in Louisiana.

There are only four months that we don't have some type of game hunting in our state. Now these four months you can hunt quadrupeds if you would like to. We could say you have twelve months but it is real interesting to know we do have this long of a season.

Our recommendation is to divide the state up into the north and south zone. The north zone is September 1st to the 15th. October 12th to November 17th which would be for 37 days. December 21st to January 7th. That season would then be for a total of 18 days which would bring the north zone then for a total of 70 days.

The south zone recommendations are also for a total of 70 days. That will be October 12th to December 2nd and then from December 21st to January 7th. That is 18 days. The first part was 52 and the second part 18, which gives you a total of 70 days.

There is one thing I would like to bring out here. We did this opening on Sunday. We want to bring your attention to this. Now the framework is set up by the Bureau. We can open on September 1st and this year it just so happens that it falls on a Sunday. We had this same recommendation in 1968 and there were pros and cons on it. At that time, the Louisiana Wildlife Federation earlier did pass a resolution

for a Sunday opening if we had to go into a Sunday opening. You know a lot of people do not like Sunday openings but in 1968 which was the last time that we were faced with this situation of the first falling on that day and we did open it. As I say, this has been the recommendation of most of the sportsmen that we open up on that day. It will be afternoon shooting so those going to Church can go to Church and then have their hunting in the afternoon. I want to bring that to your attention though.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Is Labor Day the 2nd of September?

MR. JOE HERRING: Right. If you would open on a Monday, you are actually losing one day that you could hunt in the northern part of the state. This fifteen days is real valuable in north Louisiana. Getting that in. That's one reason for the first 15 days being in north Louisiana because a lot of those doves do move out. Those are native birds there and that is like shooting ducks in Canada. Setting the season there. These are native birds there and the idea is to shoot some of these birds before they do start moving out and they move out a lot during this time.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Personally, I would rather see us start on the 7th of the month and add the other six days to some other time like the 17th of November. My experience there has been too many young birds killed and too many still

nesting.

MR. JOE HERRING: There are a lot of them. I think Larry brought that out that we do have a lot of nesting birds. Well, all through the year we can find them. Twelve months of the year in Louisiana. There are a lot of young birds and this is a harvest of a lot of these birds before they do leave out of north Louisiana. You can look for usually a cool or cold snap in there and when you have that you do have a lot of birds moving out.

MR. DON WILLE: Joe, would it hurt if we move it to the 7th. Can we move it back on the end of September?

MR. JOE HERRING: You are going to lose some good shooting there. Usually that first part--that's when we have most of the hunters turn out and you have better shooting. The majority of the hunting will take place during the first week. After that, normally we can look for a cool spell and as soon as you have that cool spell you do have a lot of these birds moving on out the northern part of the state and this season is in zoning. That's why we kept this season in there because you take from all the way across the state, from the Mississippi line north right along Highway 80, we'll say. All the way across the state. This is some of your better hunting time. That's when we get the majority of the hunters out. We do have a lot of the people who live in this south zone.

On this map over here you can look at the south zone going up to the north zone to hunt in this first period.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Joe, I've noticed in your last year's season in the north and also in the southern zone that in the month of November you have extended one week and then taking it off towards the end of the season. Do you have any particular reason for this?

MR. JOE HERRING: Usually, Mr. Angelle, and on that we did put some days in there and was trying to work the majority of the weekends in on the opening and closing on these particular dates. We try to open somewhere on the weekend and close on the weekend and this happens to fall a lot of times where we did. I have it carrying to the 7th up there, if we go that length. It has to open during-- There was no way to work weekends all the way around to get the whole 70 days.

We work on the calendar each year and try to get the maximum number of weekends opening and the maximum in closing. We will have to shift around a few days on this 15, 37 and 18 days. It could vary a little bit on there in your second and third season but on your first season, 15 days is pretty standard.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: It is strictly to accommodate the weekend hunters.

MR. JOE HERRING: Right. We try to make as many weekends as we possibly can on that.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: Larry, the question was why was a week taken off the third segment of the dove season and added to the second segment.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Well, because we feel that going late into January; whereas, we have many doves in the state they are not huntable. They are in the large soybean fields and the lack of interest in doves. There are two reasons. One, the interest in dove hunting is not there. It's earlier in the year. Number two, probably the primary reason, the doves are not huntable. In other words, you go into the field, you fire one shot and the doves move on.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: In the second season. In the last days of the last season.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Right. We feel like those days into January up to the 15th, the framework is largely wasted. The State of Texas asked from the Bureau and got an extension in the framework for the last two years to January 20th and they experimented with late winter shooting. They have given it up this year because it reduced their harvest by about 20%.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Do you all have any qualms about the first of September? We do. Let me tell you a story then.

No data, no nothing computed, just my memory and actual experience. For twenty years I was in the rodeo business. For twenty years I set the dates of the annual rodeo one week before September which would be the last week of August. I did this for two reasons. It wasn't just done; it was calculated. If the farmer could see the cotton in his fields he knew he would have a little money. It was the week before school. So, this was the reason the week was always set at that time. For twenty years I kept records mentally and, well, it was on books which just recently burned.

My Coco Cola sales dropped almost simultaneously every year half way through that week of the rodeo. The first two or three days there was tremendous Coco Cola sales and then the second part they dropped 50%. That is a tremendous drop and the reason for it was it was always--you could go back and check the record--I don't have it now. In that period of time we had a cold or cooler night where the desire for Coco Cola decreased by 50%.

That same bearing relates to the doves. Now Joe says a week later, but I'm saying that to have those cool nights and I know from actual experience. I know so dadgum well because I was counting that money and we would actually drop 50%. I thought somebody was stealing it for 4 or 5 years. I figured

it out that it was the cold weather and that was what it was-- the cold weather. That's what runs these doves out plus the fact that the doves nest the year round here; am I correct?

Your objection is the same. I have had a lot of people come to me and say we are killing little doves, young doves. We are going to wait for the big northern doves. You have all heard this story a thousand times. I know I have. By the same token, if you wait, it doesn't make any difference when, you are going to get young birds regardless because even though it would not be in the quantity that you would get in the early season. I would be opposed vehemently against moving it one week up.

MR. MARC DUPUY: What would be your feeling with regard to taking a week off the first season?

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: My experience is this. The fever is running real high in the first season. More doves are killed. Correct me if I am wrong. Aren't more doves killed in your first season even though we have a longer second season or third season.

MR. JOE HERRING: What we can do right now. We have some graphs that we--

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: 52%.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Yes, but 99% of them are killed the

first three hours of the first day and the rest of the September season is just time.

MR. JOE HERRING: Marc, I'll tell you what we can do. We can break down one year day by day of the season. We can give you this just for your information. I think you have a copy of the graph there but if you would like to, we can explain that and just kind of show you when the big kills are there and when the best hunting season dates.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Your records indicate that 52% of the total dove kill of every year falls in the September season.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Average. Yes, sir. About 35% doves in the second segment and about 13 or 14% in the final segment.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Well, I'll tell you what. Your figures sure are different from my hunting experience.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: These are statewide estimates, Marc.

MR. MARC DUPUY: These best crops and the crop harvest is in October and November and the birds that you kill in September are strictly at waterholes and the first concentration the first day and after that it has just been--I don't know how many people were hunting.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: We have a tremendous It is very critical that we open on the first

MR. MARC DUPUY: Well, I'm not speaking of that. I'm

talking about the end of it like the 14th and 15th of September, for instance. The end of the September split.

MR. DON WILLE: Marc, I've had some requests this year. This is the first time I had heard of it but some of the people asked and I asked Joe about it, too. They wanted to see if we could take off the first week of September and swing it to the end of September up into October or November and Joe gave me a good reason, of course. He said that when the weather gets cooler the doves go south and so I just compromised with that but I did for the first time talk to a lot of people and Reeves Field, too. He said he had a feedback from people, I really have. This is the first time except that people are telling me there are less and less doves.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Less doves are not the fault of the weather or the season or farming practices. Let me tell you what. I believe this analysis will hold true. In fact, Dick just reminded me that the season and bag limit everybody was happy with the September first dove season and, well, I look forward to the September 1st to hunt doves. Well, it's just standard and it's just something I think the average hunter or the major portion of the hunters just look for that.

MR. MARC DUPUY: I think most everybody does.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Well, that's more or less just a standby.

THE CHAIRMAN: What I'm trying, well, I only had about

five or six people call me. They were avid dog hunters, which I am not. They thought the season we had last year was all right. That's just a very small--

MR. DON WILLE: I've got a secretary up there that talked to me about this too. My private secretary. She goes out with a single barrel 410 and gets her limit of doves.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: If you want a real good turn out at the next year's June public hearing in Alexandria, if you change the dates of the September hunt. You will have plenty of people there for this. The next year following the alteration of that September hunt we had a tremendous turn out at the meeting. Last year everybody was happy, if you recall the meeting we had.

MR. DON WILLE: I checked with various sportswriters, Dick, and they all said they hadn't heard any feedback at all. It sounded like the people were happy with the season.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: They had two things--a turn out and an eat out.

MR. JOE HERRING: Since the Press is here, I would just like to bring out again that we would like to open it on the Saturday prior to the Sunday but with the framework the Bureau has given us, it's September 1st. The first day we

can open it so we are taking advantage of as many days as we can get.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: We will just have to take our chances on a little cold.

MR. JOE HERRING: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: The day before is on you.

MR. JOE HERRING: On the hunter, that's on them.

MR. MARC DUPUY: They are outlawing the hunter advantage that's what you are talking about.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's correct. The church question wouldn't interfere a great deal because we do start shooting at noon.

MR. HERRING: Right. Noon to sunset.

THE CHAIRMAN: At twelve and that wouldn't interfere with too many church hours.

MR. HERRING: The daily bag is twelve and the possession limit is 24.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any other discussion on this question? What is the pleasure of the committee?

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I move we accept the recommendations of Mr. Herring.

MR. DON WILLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Wille, that we accept the recommendations

of Mr. Herring. Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no. (No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: It is unanimous.

The next question now, Joe.

MR. JOE HERRING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to say in making these recommendations we have considered the recommendations we had at the public hearing. We had very few on doves. Everyone did state that they were pretty well pleased with the seasons but in setting these seasons we do like to consider everything that went on the year or two past with the hunters. We try to get as many weekends as we possibly can within the framework of the Bureau. I assure you much thought has been put into all the seasons by Larry. He heads up our research part of the Game Division and other personnel working under him plus other people in the Commission. These dates have had a lot of forethought in them in coming up with them.

The next recommendation we have would be on rails and the date on the rails, we recommend this year November 9th until January 17th, 1975. That would be for a total of 70 days.

THE CHAIRMAN: Repeat the dates.

MR. JOE HERRING: November 9th until January 17th.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: These are all inclusive dates, right.

MR. JOE HERRING: Right. Those are inclusive dates on the rails. All right, now. Those in blue--if there are no comments on that season then we will move on to the snipe season. The bag limit on king and clapper rails has a daily bag limit of 15 and a possession limit of 30. On your soyer and Virginia rails the bag and possession limit is 25.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now I need to get a vote on that, Joe.

MR. JOE HERRING: Right. OK. We'll take each one individual then.

THE CHAIRMAN: On the rail, do I have a motion?

MR. MARC DUPUY: I move that we accept the recommendation of the biologists.

MR. DON WILLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Dupuy and seconded by Mr. Wille that we accept the recommendations of the biologists.

Those in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no. (no response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Passed unanimously.

MR. JOE HERRING: The next recommendation then would be on snipe and the recommendations are December 7th to February 9th, 1975. The daily bag limit of 8 and possession limit of 16. There is a different color on that it will be an orange color marking those and kind of running them all. It will be a rainbow.

THE CHAIRMAN: December 7th--What are the dates?

MR. JOE HERRING: December 7th to February 9th, 1975, on snipe. On the rails, if you are going back to discussing that, your kings and clapper, your big rails, would be a daily bag limit of 15 and a possession limit of 30. On your soyer and virginia rails has a daily bag of 25 and a possession limit of 25.

Back to the snipe, then. Someone just asked the limit again. The daily bag limit is 8 and a possession limit of 16.

THE CHAIRMAN: The bag limit on snipe was what?

MR. HERRING: 8 and 16. Daily limit of 8 and possession limit of 16.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Is it a week from last year, Joe?

MR. HERRING: Yes, sir. I was checking back on the calendar and put a '73 again in front of me to see how we worked it.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: We are going from December 15th to December 7th. One week ahead.

MR. HERRING: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: We didn't lose any days now did we, Joe?

MR. HERRING: No, sir. We didn't lose any days. The framework given to us by the Bureau and we take the maximum days. Don't worry. We have requested some additional days on some of these from the Bureau but they have not been granted. One would be the woodcock. Even this year we requested the Bureau to add 10 more days to it but so far they have not seen fit to grant that.

THE CHAIRMAN: I've lost count of the vote. Have we voted on the snipe?

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: No. I so move.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Jimmie and seconded by Marc that we accept the recommendations of the biologists. Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no. (No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Passed unanimously.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Joe, in snipe distribution throughout the state, do you have any records indicating that there are many more snipe available in the marshes than there are in the bean fields or vice versa. Is there a distribution

statewide that might effect the season or should we ever think in terms of a split season or a zoning of snipe.

MR. JOE HERRING: Well, most of the snipe are in your marsh areas as far as the killing and hunting of them. We do have certain times in the bean fields but hunting pressure has not been as good in those areas as it has been in the marshlands. Most of it has been in the marsh country for the snipe.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Do you anticipate ever a time when the framework is short that we might go into a split or zoning?

MR. JOE HERRING: Larry said he wanted to say something on that so we'll let him make a comment.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Marc, last year the State of Florida was granted a 107 day season for the hunting of snipe. Basically, their request was so that it could run concurrent with their quail season. I asked that Louisiana be included in this experimental test and my request was rejected but I was told that if it was acceptable in Florida for a period of three years that it would be made operational nationwide. This is the second year so after next year we should have it if it works out and I did check with Mr. Earl Frye, the Director of Florida, and he said it was very well received and had not influenced substantially the kill of snipe in

Florida so I look forward to having this 107 day season within two years.

MR. MARC DUPUY: That's fine. Thank you. That is the kind of information I was looking for.

MR. JOE HERRING: Next, the recommendation would be on woodcock. A total of 65 days and I would like to comment on that. We did ask again this year for the woodcock season to be extended for 10 more days which we have asked the Bureau for the last several years to give us more days on woodcock hunting so we could work it a little bit better with our quail season but thus far we have not received the grant on the additional days. We will continue to try to get 10 more days because we don't feel like as far as any effect on the woodcock population the hunters effecting that.

The recommendation would be December 7th to February 9th. We pretty much in the middle there. We have had requests you might say from one segment opening with a quail season. We have had some to go into as late as February as we could. Probably most of the requests have come in earlier in the season but, too, we did struggle at one time to get this February opening because a lot of people wanted to and there is a possibility of the Bureau cutting off even the February season. There was talk in Washington this time of even cutting out the February season altogether. This is the Bureau's point of

view and not the southern states and not as far as the hunters are concerned. Our recommendations would be this year, December 7th to February 9th. Daily bag limit of 5 and possession limit of 10.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do we have any discussion?

MR. MARC DUPUY: On discussion, I would hope that you would continue to work for a continued February season since in Louisiana we certainly find more woodcock in the colder weather--rainy cold and the February season even more so than early in December.

MR. JOE HERRING: I assure you that we will be trying to get more days from the Bureau. We feel like, well, from all the data we have, the hunters have not had any appreciable effect on the woodcock population. Most of the woodcock hunting, as you said, is in with quail hunting. All these people are quail hunting.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Are we still with the 5 daily?

MR. JOE HERRING: Right. We do have a few woodcock hunters that are just woodcock hunting but most of the people quail hunt and woodcock hunt together.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will that quail dog point a woodcock same as a quail when you kick him out. The average hunter shoots him regardless.

MR. JOE HERRING: Shoots at him?

THE CHAIRMAN: If you wait for him to level off then he shoots him. But, if he shoots when he comes up, he shoots at him.

MR. JOE HERRING: When he comes out, he's coming all which ways so--

MR. MARC DUPUY: Is there any information from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries that the woodcock population may be endangered by a longer season. Is that the reason for the shortness of the season?

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Marc, I made the request so I guess I had better answer that question. I requested it particularly this year. I made a very strong plea and it was backed by the Audubon Society, of all people, and the State of Missouri.

The basic reason-- Well, first your question about the status of the woodcock population. This year the woodcock population which is measured from a singing ground count in Canada and the northern states where the woodcock breeds was up about 10% in the central unit and about 5½ % in the eastern region which averages from about 6 to 7 % up. The wing survey, the measure of production of young last year was also up and, therefore, all the measurements that

the Bureau had their data show that the woodcock population was on the increase or at least in a healthy state and, therefore, I urged very strongly that they make the change this year from a biological and a public relations standpoint and what they collared their argument on basically is that in the last seven years the woodcock harvest has doubled. It went from .7 million woodcock harvested in the United States and Canada to 1.44 million and that's basically their argument that the woodcock are becoming-- The hunters are recognizing it, they are going out to hunt it and that the harvest is increasing. It's not a very strong argument but nevertheless they refuse to grant us an extension on the 10 days. We got little support from the other states because they cannot utilize an extra 10 days. In other words, we are talking about 65 to 75 days. The weather drives their woodcock out in late winter. It would only be useful on the Gulf Coast and primarily in Louisiana.

MR. MARC DUPUY: I think the figures of the total kill doubling in the last seven years may be that they are just more able to get more accurate information or is it really a matter of fact with fewer quail hunters and fewer dogs in the field that their figures are just inaccurate.

MR. LARRY SOILEAU: Well, I think probably it reflects an increase. Their information is weak admittedly. They don't have a framework of woodcock hunters. What they depend upon is the mail survey of waterfowl stamp purchasers and that, at least, is open to some question but nevertheless it is the data which they have. This is what they refuted my request with.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further discussion? Do I hear a motion that we accept the recommendations of the biologists?

MR. MARC DUPUY: I so move.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have a motion and a second that we accept the recommendations of the biologists.

All those in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no. (No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: So ordered; it is unanimous.

All right, Joe.

MR. JOE HERRING: The next one we have then, Mr. Chairman, is the gallinules season and you will notice it is a straight season this year rather than a split we had last year and the reason for that was the framework that was given to us by the Bureau and the number of days, if

we would split the season anywhere in there we would only have five days between the split so since there wasn't enough days to justify a split, we picked the days we thought would be more justifiable. Taking the framework they have given us, taking a 70 day season which we have, we would only have had a five-day split in there. We are recommending September 21st to November 29th with a daily bag limit of 15 and a possession limit of 30 and 70 days of hunting.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Is that correlated with the teal season?

MR. JOE HERRING: Yes, sir. We will be correlated between the teal season recommendations.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I'm kind of like the Director.

MR. JOE HERRING: If you are in the marsh during the teal season, our recommendations--

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: What is your recommendation, Joe?

MR. JOE HERRING: September 21st to November 29th.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's 70 days, right?

MR. JOE HERRING: It was recommended on teal which would be September 21st to the 29th. They would both be open together.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Mr. Chairman, I would recommend

that we do not vote on gallinules at the moment until we decide on the teal season and coordinate the two together. Can we do that?

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Do we have the framework for the teal season?

MR. JOE HERRING: Yes, sir. We have it. We have to consider it now, too.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: It wasn't on the agenda and so I'm wondering.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was on the original.

MR. JOE HERRING: It's in the same thing the Bureau sends out to us because it all comes in with the dove season.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Joe, let's discuss the teal season and we'll vote on them separately or together. It doesn't make any difference. Let's discuss the teal season.

MR. JOE HERRING: I would just like to say our recommendations on the teal season would be September 21st to 29th. I would like to say our aerial observations do show that in counting our birds that this is when the majority of the birds are in the state so this is the reason we are making the recommendation at that time. We have had recommendations both ways. A lot of them wanted it a little bit earlier in the southwest. We have had a lot of

recommendations on it but this is the main reason we do have more birds in the state. We do have Hugh Bateman and Mr. Yancey are here on the waterfowl so we can have some comments on that from the floor on that also plus the gallinule season in between.

THE CHAIRMAN: Jimmie, do you have something you want to bring before us on the teal season.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: No, I was just afraid you all would want to move it down and I would be against it. I would be opposed to it. There was some conversation at the public hearing, a lot of people wanted to move the season earlier in September and I was against it even though they had in their minds they had valid reasons and I think you all had probably let this prey on your mind now but I was trying to find out if it was valid over the entire state. My experience in the teal season is that the major portion of our teal comes in the latter part of September. In fact, we tried a couple of years ago to prove that moving one day into October so we could get some weekends we had to move it back to keep from losing two weekends which was bad. Even though you get a few hunters, you have got to remember this. Last year the weather conditions-- Every time a hunter gets a condition that causes him not to get a good bag limit then he goes to

try and find out why, and he gets his own theory. Last year they theorized that the teal weren't here but the reports, I think, will show that they were here in the latter part. I'm not positive on it but I think and you all can bear me out on it, but what happened is that we had tremendous rains and I think this is also correct. It dispersed our teal. Am I correct? Is this what probably happened?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Joe. I would like to ask Joe something. I studied my notes on this. Marc and I were talking about this before we started. My notes, unless I have missed something, showed that while we did have some people who were quite loud about the early season, the majority of them wanted the late season. Did you keep a record on that.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I'm sorry I took up all that time.

THE CHAIRMAN: I counted that, Jimmie, because I was in favor of the late season.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I'm still in favor of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: How did your records show, Joe, the number of people?

MR. HERRING: We had pretty much representation in all areas in there but the thing was as far as Butch's surveys. He made his aerial surveys and what he had showed

was that the majority of the birds were in the state so we had pretty well . . . if we want a late season, middle season, or early season or whatever they want and try to get it when the majority of the birds are in the state at this time. I noticed Mr. Stanek had his hand up a time or two. Mr. Dick Stanek, Executive Director, Wildlife Federation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to make a comment?

MR. DICK STANEK: Yes, sir. Gentlemen, I would like to ask you and urge you to hold the season one week earlier and the reason I ask this is mainly because National Hunting and Fishing Day is being held on September 28th. For the past two years, well, National Hunting and Fishing Day is a day set aside each year for the hunters and the fishermen of the whole United States to have their own day to show the people throughout the country what the hunter and fisherman has done for the sport. For the past two years, National Hunting and Fishing Day in Louisiana wasn't observed by too many people and we feel that one of the reasons was because the teal season was held at this time. Last year we only had a couple of clubs that really took part in this day. We feel that this year we've had reports that many clubs are going to be holding some kind of doings for National Hunting and Fishing Day if teal season isn't at this time so the main

reason I am asking for this is so that there is no conflict between National Hunting and Fishing Day and the teal season. I think the hunter needs all the support that he can get without any conflicts and I think that holding it a week early won't make that much difference or late as long as September 28th isn't included on that Day, so these are the reasons I ask for this.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Dick, I want to answer you but I would like to do that after Hugh tells us, makes his spiel about populations, etc.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me say this to Dick. I didn't see you. Next time you want to speak you whistle at me because I do want every person here to have an opportunity to speak and that goes for the news media or any of you people. I don't always look out but whistle. I do want you to have your turn.

MR. HUGH BATEMAN: Gentlemen, last year we had the harvest figures for the September teal season and the number of hunters decreased slightly in 1973 over 1972 and the number of teal decreased slightly from about 176,000 teal bagged in 1972 to 154,000 in 1973. The point has already been made that last year I think right before the teal season we had some foul weather down on the coast from these

tropical storms. This has been the case for the last couple of years. I think that while the number of teal in the state may have changed locally, there has been a drastic change, for instance, in the conditions in their particular marsh from the week before the season to the week after the season.

The inventory data we have on hand shows, for instance, on September 10th through 14th of 1973 we estimated there were 333,000 blue winged teal in the state. In addition to that, there were 3,000 green winged teal. This was on September 10th through 14th. About 10 days later, we ran an inventory September 24th through September 27th. We estimated that there were 583,000 blue winged teal and 19,000, roughly 20,000 green winged teal so you have an increase in overall estimate of the teal population in the state in the magnitude of maybe 20 or 30%. This has been the case every year that we have had information from on back when Mr. Yancey was flying these inventories back in the early 50's when they first started. The same pattern is generally reflected every year. It might be interesting to note that one week later we flew another inventory on October 8 and 9 and we had 914,000 blue winged teal so the number of teal continues to increase starting Sept. 15 and increases right on through October 15 but, of course, your framework ends September 30th.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: What we need is a thirty-day season.

MR. HUGH BATEMAN: It would be wonderful.

THE CHAIRMAN: Dick.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: Hugh mentioned that last year's kill was slightly below the year before. That's true and one of the prime reasons for that is the fact that the prairies were real dry last summer and the production was way off but this year it is different. We have excellent water conditions up there and the teal do particularly well when the prairies have a lot of water in the pot holes so we are expecting good teal production and you definitely, Dick, with all due respect to all you have to say, if you move that season up to September 14th rather than the proposed date, you are going to kill about a third less teal than you would with this fourth week of the season. There will be a lot more hunter opportunity and a lot more teal bagged in the last of the season than there would be a week earlier and, of course, this is how we try to set these seasons so that the most hunting opportunity will be provided for the most people and provide the greatest amount of duck harvest out there. We are dealing with the fall flight of about probably 12 million blue-winged teal and over all it

will take only 450,000 or 500,000 teal in all states where this September season is to be held with Louisiana usually taking around 175,000. We need to set this season when the birds are here in the greatest abundance. This will pose some problems for this day that you mentioned but I think we have to set these hunting seasons based on hunter opportunity and take.

MR. DON WILLE: I have a question. I realize the National Federation probably sets this date up. Do they take into consideration now all of the states' hunting seasons. Do they try to have it in a non-season or they kind of overlooking Louisiana?

MR. DICK STANEK: I think they look to it on a country-wide basis. Now, they have--

MR. DON WILLE: I'm trying to think of what states that I have been in that have hunting seasons during this time. Up in Washington State, this season is well up into October, I believe.

MR. DICK STANEK: I guess the thing to do is to have the date changed but the thing is a national type of thing on a statewide basis and they have had National Hunting and Fishing Day at different times in September in the past but I believe right now they are trying to get it to a definite

set date which will probably be the last day in September which will make it kind of bad for us here in Louisiana with the teal season.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Question to Dick. What was the percent of the teal hunters over the overall hunting and fishing population.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: We'll have about 25,000 hunters that will participate in this September season and here in Louisiana we have about 400,000 people that hunt and probably about a million that fish.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: A million and 400,000 divided into 25,000.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: Well, some of the 400,000, of course, fish. We have about a million people that hunt and fish in the state at least.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: A million and divide that.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: That's a small percentage.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: One percent.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: Of course, a lot of the Wildlife Federation people hunt teal. They are active sportsmen so a pretty high percentage do hunt.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I'm trying to knock old Stanek down and you just go on taking up for him.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: I know ten years ago they held their annual Louisiana Federation Meeting on the opening weekend of the turkey season and Charlie Bosch and I had to almost have a real round about that so they have had the same problem themselves. They had a real light turn out that year for their meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: He is going to have a heck of a lot of his membership that is going to be disappointed if we don't give them a chance on teal, you see.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Yes, but let me tell you something about apathy of the hunter and fisherman in Louisiana. The largest lobbying group that we could control--we could control this state but we won't get off of it and stick together and do anything about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Correct.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: And, so there is no point in me wasting my teal hunt--wasting my day of teal hunt--which probably would be on that weekend to go to this hunting and fishing week party. Whatever you are going to have. I'm against you. In fact, I so move that we set the dates of the teal and the gallinules at Sept. 21st through--whatever it was.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have two motions, Jimmy.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: You have two.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will have to take them separately.

Let's take gallinules.

MR. JIMMY THOMPSON: Teal.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have to take the gallinules first.

MR. HERRING: We discussed the gallinules first.

MR. JIMMY THOMPSON: 21 to 29.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have a motion by Jimmie Thompson that we set the season from September 21st to November 29th on the gallinule.

Do I have a second?

MR. MARC DUPUY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: All those in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no. (No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Motion is carried.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: We have only 9 days; is that what we've got?

MR. JOE HERRING: We have only 9 days on teal, yes, sir.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I move that we set the September teal season.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is the teal season September 21st?

MR. MARC DUPUY: 21 to 29.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: All right. 21 to 29.

THE CHAIRMAN: OK. It's moved by Jimmie Thompson that we set the teal season from September 21st to September 29.

MR. DON WILLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wille.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: You seconded that, Wille?

(laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN: Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no. (No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Motion is carried.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Now that we have voted on it, let me ask one or two other additional questions, if you will. Mr. Yancey, we have a frame work which ends on September 30th so the only way you could escape the 28th, National Hunting and Fishing Day, would be to put it a week ahead of that proposed period of time that we have just suggested. Is that correct?

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: You would either have to move it up to the 14th if you were going to start on a Saturday or

you could start on Thursday, the 19th, which wouldn't be a bad date from the standpoint of the teal population but if you don't start on a Saturday we are all going to get shot, so--

MR. MARC DUPUY: OK.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: We've got to start on a Saturday, I think.

MR. MARC DUPUY: I think that is what I wanted to bring out. Now, one other question. With the abundance of water in the prairies in Canada, did the teal have a tendency to stay longer or leave early.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: During a year like-- Now, the teal are prairie nesters and when you have good water conditions, you are assured a good production. When you have poor conditions like you had last year the teal production is just off so what's going to happen this year you will find teal still nesting up there later on into the summer than you normally do and this means they may move a little bit later than they did last year when the fall flight was mostly adult birds. So, this is another argument in favor of that last two weekends but we think we are going to have an abundance of teal produced on the prairies this year.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Thank you. That's what I was trying

to get you to say before.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: When you do have a good production you have a fall flight that is made up of a lot of young birds and they move a little later.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: The same 4 and 8 bag limit?

MR. HERRING: Right. The same 4 and 8 bag limit.

Daily bag limit 4 and a possession limit of 8.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: What are the shooting hours?

MR. JOE HERRING: Sunrise to sunset.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: How many states have got this?

Are we going to get stuck with that on ducks, too?

MR. JOE HERRING: Well, if we can get it changed.

On this teal season, were you asking how many states?

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Does everybody have the same thing, sunrise to sunset?

MR. JOE HERRING: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. That's all those who will have shooting hours from sunrise to sunset daily. The season may not exceed 9 consecutive days with a bag limit of 4 teal daily and 8 in possession.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have a feeling that sunrise and sunset is going to be in the regular duck season, too.

MR. JOE HERRING: I think everyone, we are not saying, are fearing that, too. I would like answer Don Wille. He has asked a question about National Hunting and Fishing Day. The reason that was set at that time each year-- This is mostly sponsored by the National Sports Shooting Foundation. They got with the Wildlife Management Institute, The Fisheries Institute and others and they set it on this date nationwide at this time of the year as it does not interfere with as much hunting or fishing. It is kind of in between our fishing season and our hunting season and this is about the best day they could come up with on a national level to get between the two seasons and not to effect as many states. It just so happens that we do have a teal season here but this is the best date they could come up with at this time of the year so that it would come between the fishing and hunting seasons.

Mr. Chairman, that is our recommendations. As we said earlier we would just like to let you know we do have eight months in our state that our sportsmen can participate in. If anyone has any questions, from the press, or anyone else, we have a staff here that can answer them at this time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Joe, we really have twelve months of

hunting seasons. The other four months we spend hunting a place to hunt.

MR. JOE HERRING: OK. Well, you can always hunt your outlaw quadrupeds and what have you and have a little fun there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does anyone else have a question while he is here?

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: What are you all doing about that coon season?

THE CHAIRMAN: Wrecked today.

MR. MARC DUPUY: I would like to ask the Director a question.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. MARC DUPUY: I would like to ask a question with regard to hunting twelve months of the year other than certain parishes. What is the sentiment of the legislature toward wood ibis and grobeck?

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: This is not a federally protected bird. We like the grobecks.

MR. MARC DUPUY: The wood ibis.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: The wood ibis, yes. Back in 1970 I passed a bill giving the Commission the authority to set a season and a bag limit which they didn't and within 6

or 8 months later I received about a half a million pieces of mail from throughout the United States and it looked like the President of the United States and that of Mexico had an agreement for the protection of each other and included the wood ibis. (laughter)

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: They've been swayed by now, then.

MR. MARC DUPUY: In other words, the Cajuns were out of step.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: No. They are still taking a few.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, gentlemen.

MR. JOE HERRING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Text of the resolution is here
made a part of the record.)

WHEREAS, the recommendations of these migratory species have been heard by the Chief of the Game Division, and

WHEREAS, these recommendations will be in the best interest of the sportsmen of our state, and

WHEREAS, these recommendations have taken in as many holidays and weekends as possible for the sportsmen,

now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission accept these recommendations as presented by the Chief of the Game Division.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yancey.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: We have received a letter from Mr. Avery Wood, Director of the Mississippi Game and Fish Commission requesting that we let them have 200 Canada geese from the Rockefeller Refuge. They have a newly purchased area that they call the Malmason Game Management Area up in central Mississippi and they want to try to establish a resident flock of Canada geese and they don't have a breeding stock to do this with and they are asking that we let them have 200 birds from Rockefeller. Now, we also have a similar request from Mr. Garrison, Director of the Texas Game and Fish Commission. They would like to have some birds for the same purpose now.

I talked to Allan Ensminger, Chief of our Refuge Division, and he said that we would have no problem taking care of the Mississippi request at this time but he simply does not have the birds, he feels, right at this moment to take care of the Texans.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Jim just said he wanted to take care of his good neighbors.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: We would like to recommend that the Director and the staff be authorized to let Mississippi have these 200 birds. Avery Wood states in his letter that due to the floodwater problems and what have you, they can't give us any turkeys at this time; however, he states in the not too far distant future we might be in a position to exchange some wild turkeys for the geese which we are requesting. Now, we all know that we received turkeys from Mississippi in the past and we haven't given them anything due. We have given them some alligators recently but we have a possibility of getting some more turkeys from them. The letter from Texas didn't indicate that there was anything available for exchange.

MR. CLAY LUTTRELL: I would like to ask you something, Dick. I have been intending for a long time to ask you. As you know, we had a pretty good sized flock of Canadian geese up in my area. In fact, we counted 125 at one time. Some of them may have come from down on the coast, I don't know. At that time I intended since those were protected completely of seeing that these people would be interested in some of your geese but I haven't-- Now, if that would work out, would it be possible today to get permission to have a few transferred up there.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: We already have a Commission Policy that covers transplants within the State and this is possible under certain conditions. Mainly, the man has to have suitable protection and area for them. He has to have pens and means of feeding the birds, etc., but there is already a Commission Policy on that matter and we have transplanted a few birds around the state under that policy in the past.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I so move that the Mississippi request be granted.

MR. DON WILLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Wille that Mississippi's request be granted.

All in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

Opposed, no.

(No response)

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Did Texas ever put in those striped bass in Toledo Bend?

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Kenneth Smith told me a couple of weeks ago they had a real, real poor hatch-out on it.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: They had the biggest, according to their book this month that came out last week, the

biggest supply of striped bass in history that reached something like a million.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: I think they took us again for a ride.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Do you all have Texas' book this month. They are bragging this month about how many more they have, how well they did, how much they have learned about producing the fry and they are just doing Texas all again. They are just bragging all over. They are giving information on what lakes they are putting them in, how many they are putting in and every cockeyed one of them went in inland Texas and not one of them went to Toledo Bend.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: It looks like they hoodwinked Kenneth Smith again.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: They did that. Kenneth, where are you? They put it on Kenneth.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: He's taking care of some legislation for us in the Senate Natural Resources Committee Room right now.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Has anyone seen that this month? Boy, it's in there this month. And, how many have they got from us. The most of them came from us. You know that.

MR. JOE HERRING: Jimmie, on the original stocking of bass, brim and things, in Toledo Bend we put many more in there than Texas did on the original stocking of the whole lake. We put more striped bass in there. We have put more in there.

MR. CLAY LUTTRELL: Do we have anything from the audience? Anyone have something you want to say? Mr. Director?

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: I don't have anything else, unless some members of our press would want to question the status of our legislation than we have provided. We would be more than happy to provide them with this.

MR. MARC DUPUY: I would like to have a review of the pending legislation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Marc would like to have a review of them.

MR. MARC DUPUY: What is the status of the boating bill? Is it still on the calendar?

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: It's on the calendar. It looks like it is going to die a real, real slow death. The issue developed in the house is that of the legislature not wanting to comply with federal mandates and that was

the real issue of the bill amending it to where it would cut it. It just stayed right there on the calendar because of the way it was amended. It would cut the bill and the big issue again I say developed just-- Apparently, this happened with about every 20th bill that comes to the legislature. Well, you have to do this because the federal government says so and they are just getting fed up with this type of mandate from Washington. They just send it up there on the calendar to come off the state level where we are mandated to comply with the federal boating regulations. I've talked with the Coast Guard and they will then be in touch with the people in Washington and make a decision as to just what the problems will be on the state levels. Mike.

FROM THE FLOOR: (Not audible)

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: The last information, the latest conversation was with Commander Garnett. He will be in touch with me after the 11th. When this thing is finally laid to rest, he will be in touch with me.

FROM THE FLOOR: (Not audible)

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Oh, yes. I would rather have the boating registration in Wild Life and Fisheries and let the Coast Guard have it. I understand under the federal law there is a provision for requesting an extension and I will do so if the Commission will so direct me.

FROM THE FLOOR: If a fellow has a boat that is not registered, would he register even though he has a smaller than 10 HP motor? Would he be complying with the federal regulations?

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: If he follows all the other rules that go with the numbering of it as there are other provisions besides just the numbers.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: I am real concerned about our people on any body of water and especially Toledo Bend Lake. Our people will be going across and will be cited and then they will not be going to district court. They will be up in federal court. This is going to be a real embarrassing situation for a lot of these people. I get calls every weekend saying to me, "I went over and crossed over and I had to pay \$27.50."

FROM THE FLOOR: Do you have a reciprocal agreement?

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Not with this type of federal compliance legislation

The hunting license bill is up for final consideration on the Senate floor. It has been up there for the last two or three days. It has come up once and was put back on the calendar because the Senate was trying to move some of the non-controversial bills out. This

developed into a little controversy on the Senate floor so I'm expecting between today and tomorrow for this to be coming up.

We are the proponents of the bill as far as the Commission being handled by Representative Lottinger for us in the House and Senator Billy Brown and Kilpatrick, Tausin, Hardy and some of the other boys that are working with us on it. They have assured me that they have the votes to pass it but then we will just have to wait.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Before we adjourn, I would like to compliment our agents for working over the holiday weekend. There was evidence brought to me and seen by me that they were out in force. I'm sure our record will show this in the future and I think they are to be complimented for the work that they have done.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Jimmie, because I did see a tremendous number. They were really working.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: Jimmy, you are so right. Chief Hogan asked the boys to take some of their days off prior to the 4th of July holiday and then provide some service to the boating public during the holiday season hoping that we may save a few lives.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: They were certainly in evidence all over in my area.

MR. J. BURTON ANGELLE: This is an area where this motorboat bill would have provided and generated some money that we could have maybe hired a few extra people to do exactly that on a year-round basis but then we will just have to abide by the will of the legislature at this time.

MR. JIMMIE THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, I move that we adjourn.

MR. MARC DUPUY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any other business? If not, we have a motion and a second to adjourn and it is so ordered.

. . . Thereupon, at 11:45
o'clock a.m., Monday, July 8,
1974, the special Board Meeting
of the Louisiana Wild Life and
Fisheries Commission was
adjourned

LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

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P R O C E E D I N G S

BOARD MEETING

Tuesday, July 30, 1974

10:00 o'clock a.m.

H. C. LUTTRELL, Chairman

Wild Life and Fisheries
Building
400 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Kathryn G. Chamberlin,
Reporter.



Helen R. Dietrich, inc.
Stenotypists

333 ST. CHARLES AVENUE, SUITE 1221
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130 • (504) 524-4787

P R O C E E D I N G S

. . . The regular monthly Board meeting of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission was held on Tuesday, July 30, 1974, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., at the Wild Life and Fisheries Building, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, H. C. Luttrell, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT WERE:

H. C. LUTTRELL, Chairman
 MARC DUPUY, Vice-Chairman
 J. BURTON ANGELLE, Director
 D. G. BERRY, Member
 J. G. JONES, Member
 J. H. LAPEYRE, Member
 J. THOMPSON, Member
 D. F. WILLE, Member.

A G E N D A

DR. LYLE ST. AMANT

1. Request from Mississippi River Materials, Inc. (5)
 to dredge sand and/or fill material from
 the Mississippi River in the vicinity of
 Mile 71.0 between Mile 70.26 and Mile



71.57, Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana.

- 2 Request from Sidney F. Diez to dredge fill material from the Amite River approximately 3/4 Mile west of Port Vincent Bridge. (6)
3. Request from W. T. Burton Company, Inc. for renewal of permit to dredge clam and reef shell from Sabine Lake, effective August 1, 1974. (7)
4. Request to transfer permit for dredging fill sand at Nine Mile Point, Westwego, Louisiana, from P & L Hauling Contractors, Inc. to Mr. Wallace Drennan. (9)
5. Request to change name of permit of Charles G. Cloutier, Inc. to Tierra Alta Dredging Co., Inc. (same owners) and amend the location to include an area in Berwick Bay at Mile 115.0. (12)

MR. HARRY SCHAFER

6. Ratify contract to repair boat house at Lake Charles. (14)
7. Selection of architect for New Iberia office. (16)

MR. KENNETH SMITH



8. Consideration of renewal of five-year contract (29)
with Auburn A & M station pertaining to
Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease
Project.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY

9. Report on trip to Canada. (32)
10. Discussion of purchase of Carrs Point Property (46)
in Concordia Parish.

MR. JOE HERRING

11. Request from Southern Bell Telephone Company (54)
for right-of-way at District IV Office.
12. Establish the resident game hunting seasons (56;
100)
for 1974-75.

OTHER BUSINESS

13. Set date for special meeting in August to (137)
establish waterfowl hunting season
dates.

(NOTE: The following items of business not on
the printed agenda were also considered.)

- Recognition of guests. (4;
80)
- Opening of Calcasieu Ship Channel for
brown shrimping. (19)
- Request for Lake Bistineau report. (53)



Discussion of shrimp trawling season.

(87;
134)

Discussion of special hunting season for
muzzleloaders.

(97)

Report on legislation relative to crossbows
adopted at last legislative session.

(132)

Adjournment.

(138)

(NO HIATUS HERE)

CHAIRMAN H. C. LUTTRELL: We are ready
to start our meeting. I want to first recognize a
good friend of mine and a former Board member, Mr.



Buquet. Stand up and take a bow. I don't believe I have any other Board members present, do we, but I do see Dr. Newsome in the crowd, I believe, and I want to recognize him.

Now, if we have nothing to come before, we will call on Dr. Lyle St. Amant first.

MR. HARRY SCHAFER: Mr. Chairman, I am going to present Dr. St. Amant's material that is on the agenda.

The first item we have is the request for a permit to dredge sand material from the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Mile 71, specifically between Mile 70.26 and Mile 71.57 AHP in Plaquemine Parish by the Mississippi River Materials Corporation. This request meets all the requirements set forth by the Commission and we therefore recommend that this permit be granted.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. Do I have a motion?

MR. THOMPSON: So move.

MR. BERRY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Berry. Those in favor say aye.



IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Those opposed, no.

(No response)

Motion carried.

(The full text of the
resolution is here made
a part of the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant permis-
sion to the Mississippi River Materials,
Inc. to dredge sand and/or fill material
from the Mississippi River in the vicin-
ity of Mile 71.0 between Mile 70.26 and
Mile 71.57 AHP, Plaquemine Parish,
Louisiana, for a period of one year
from July 30, 1974 at a royalty of five
cents per cubic yard.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. No. 2, Harry.

MR. SCHAFER: We had a request from Mr.
Sidney Diez to dredge fill material from the Amite
River from approximately three-quarters mile west
of the Port Vincent Bridge. This fill material



will go on Mr. Diez' property. He informs us that the water will not be returned to the river directly nor will the turbidity go into the river. He has got a letter of no objection from Mr. Bob LaFleur about water quality. This area is below the scenic portion of the Amite River which is in the Scenic Act and we expect this to have no effect. In view of this, we would recommend that the permit be granted Mr. Diez for a period of one year or until the work is completed, at a royalty of five cents per cubic yard.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. Is there any discussion, gentlemen? Any questions?

MR. BERRY: I so move.

MR. DUPUY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Berry, seconded by Marc Dupuy. Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

Motion carried.

(The full text of the



resolution is here made
a part of the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant permission
to Mr. Sidney F. Diez to dredge fill
material from the Amite River approxi-
mately 3/4 mile quest of the Port
Vincent Bridge, for a period of one
year from July 30, 1974, at a royalty
of five cents per cubic yard.

MR. SCHAFER: Mr. Chairman, our third
item is a request for renewal of clam and reef
shell permit by W. T. Burton Company, Inc., affect-
ing Sabine Lake, effective August 1, 1974 to
July 31, 1974. This is an annual permit, not a
lease. It is not exclusive. We have checked the
records and this company has removed the minimum
amount and paid us a minimum royalty for the past
year and everything is in order. We would recom-
mend that he be granted this non-exclusive permit
to dredge clam shells from Sabine Lake for a period
of one year.



THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. Is there any discussion?

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: What is the rate of severance, did you say?

MR. SCHAFER: 19-1/2 cents, which is in line with the rest of the leases.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further discussion? Do we have a motion?

MR. JONES: So move.

MR. THOMPSON: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Jerry Jones, seconded by Jimmy Thompson. All in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

The ayes have it.

(The full text of the resolution is here made a part of the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission does hereby grant permission to W. T. Burton Industries,



Inc. to renew their permit to remove clam and reef shell from Sabine Lake for a period of one year from August 1, 1974. This permit grants the right for W. T. Burton Industries to dredge into the shoreline only in that area described on the map attached to the permit. In all other areas dredging shall not occur nearer than 1,000 feet from the shoreline. This permit will include all necessary clauses to safeguard the ecology of the area from pollution or physical damage.

THE CHAIRMAN: No. 4.

MR. SCHAFER: The next item is a request for a transfer of a permit for dredging fill sand at Mile 102 AHP and Mile 103.5 AHP, in the vicinity of Nine Mile Point, from the Mississippi River. The transfer would be from P & L Hauling Contractors, Inc. to Mr. Wallace C. Drennan. This is just a transfer of lease and the law requires that all lease transfers come before the Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. Is there any discussion?



DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Chairman, Harry, I had asked Dr. St. Amant to give me some background information on this Mr. Wallace Drennan. Has he provided you with any information?

MR. SCHAFER: I do not have any information on this. I just have a letter from Mr. Drennan requesting this and a letter from Mr. LaFleur of no objection and then Lyle's recommendation.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Are you satisfied that the proper bond is being furnished in changing names here? I am talking as far as the Commission's interest is concerned.

MR. SCHAFER: Right. Lyle recommends that the permit not be issued until a valid bond, the bond, be changed over to Mr. Drennan's name.

THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, you are asking us to grant this permission with the condition that a valid bond will be in evidence.

MR. SCHAFER: Right.

MR. BERRY: So move.

MR. THOMPSON: I second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Berry, seconded by Mr. Thompson. Those in favor



say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

The ayes have it.

(The full text of the
resolution is here made
a part of the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant per-
mission to P & L Hauling Contractors,
Inc. to transfer their permit for
dredging fill sand from Mile 102 AHP
and Mile 103.5 AHP, in the vicinity
of Nine Mile Point, the Mississippi
River, to Mr. Wallace C. Drennan, Jr.,
this change to become valid when bond
as required in Clause 17 of the permit
is submitted to Louisiana Wild Life and
Fisheries Commission covering this
activity by Mr. Drennan.

THE CHAIRMAN: No. 5.



MR. SCHAFER: The fifth is a request for a change of name of permit of Charles Cloutier to Tierra Alta Dredging Company. This is a change in name. He also requests an amendment to the location. This is in addition to the permit he has now, a new location. Again, the law requires that this come before the Commission, any name change or transfer come before the Commission. This is also recommended, based on the fact that Mr. Cloutier will get a bond and the bond name changed also, so that it will comply with the new Company name.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Chairman, I am familiar with Charles Cloutier and also the Tierra Alta Dredging Company, and I so move it.

MR. DUPUY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: No other discussion?
Moved by Mr. Berry, seconded by Marc Dupuy. Those in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

The ayes have it.

(The full text of the



resolution is here made
a part of the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant per-
mission to Charles G. Cloutier, Inc.
to amend the name of permittee to read
Tierra Alta Dredging Company, Inc., and
to amend the location of their permit
to include an area in Berwick Bay at Mile
115.0, this change to become valid when
bond as required in Clause 17 of the
permit is amended to cover in the name
of Tierra Alta Dredging Company, Inc.
and include the additional location.

MR. SCHAFER: Mr. Chairman, at the end
of last fiscal a contract -- it was essential that
we got a contract out before the last fiscal ended
and the Board was polled at that time to accept the
low bidder of Cal Can Services, Inc. of Westlake,
Louisiana to build a boat house behind the district
office in Lake Charles, on Lake Charles, for the
amount of \$85,000. The Board approved accepting



that contract and it now needs to be ratified at this meeting, and I would recommend that it be ratified.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard Harry's recommendation, gentlemen. Is there any discussion? Do I have a motion?

MR. JONES: I will so move.

MR. WILLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Jerry Jones and seconded by Mr. Wille. Those in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

The ayes have it. So ordered.

(The full text of the resolution is here made a part of the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission did request the Louisiana Division of Administration to advertise for bids for the construction of a boat house at the Commission's Lake Charles facility, 1213 North Lakeshore



Drive, Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601, and

WHEREAS, on June 18, 1974, contractual bids were opened for the construction of said proposed boat house, and

WHEREAS, since time was of an essence, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission was polled for their votes and a letter of recommendation of acceptance of the low bid was received from the architect, Hackett and Bailey,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission does hereby ratify the action of the Director, Mr. J. Burton Angelle, in entering into a contract with the low bidder for the construction of a boat house at our Lake Charles facility, 1213 North Lakeshore Drive, Lake Charles, Louisiana. The low bidder was Cal Can Services, Inc., P. O. Box 126, Westlake, Louisiana 70669, in the amount of \$85,303.00.



THE CHAIRMAN: No. 7.

MR. SCHAFER: Mr. Chairman, the next item is a request for the selection of an architect. What we are asking is that you give the Director the authority to request the Division of Administration to assign an architect to design an area office in New Iberia. We bought this property about a year ago, about an acre and a half on Highway 90, right near the center of New Iberia, and we are ready to build an office there and we do need an architect to design the office.

MR. BERRY: Is that on old 90 or does the new Highway 90 go through there?

MR. SCHAFER: This is the new, the four-lane --

MR. BERRY: Near the motel out there on the highway?

MR. SCHAFER: Yes, near this motel.

THE CHAIRMAN: Harry, who will select this architect?

MR. SCHAFER: The Division of Administration usually provides the architect, and what we need is authorization for the Director to sign a



contract.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. You have heard the recommendation, gentlemen. Do I have a motion?

MR. LAPEYRE: I will so move.

MR. WILLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. LaPeyre, seconded by Mr. Wille. All in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

The ayes have it.

(The full text of the resolution is here made a part of the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission's Division of Oysters, Water Bottoms and Seafoods does presently lease office space in New Iberia for field office operations, and

WHEREAS, in February, 1974, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission purchased approximately one (1) acre of land in New Iberia, Iberia Parish,



Louisiana, for the construction of a field office,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission does hereby request the Louisiana Division of Administration to assign an architect to prepare the plans, specifications and estimate of cost for the construction of a field office on property owned by the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission, located on Darnall Road, New Iberia, Louisiana.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Director be and is hereby authorized and empowered to sign any and all documents in connection therewith.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, there is one item we discussed at the agenda meeting yesterday that involves Mr. Schafer and which I do not see on the agenda. I think it was voted to put it on the agenda and I would like to bring it up at this time.



THE CHAIRMAN: All right, do that.

MR. JONES: In the recent session of the legislature the shrimp law was amended to permit the Commission upon the advice of its biologists to establish special seasons where they saw fit that we had marketable shrimp and the biologists thought it was biologically feasible to harvest the shrimp and wouldn't do any harm. That becomes effective August 1.

I have discussed with Mr. Charles White, who is the biologist in Lake Charles, the matter of the setting of a special season in portions of the Lake Charles ship channel. Harry has been in communication with him and I will let Harry make his recommendation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Jerry. I just left that off, I don't know how I did that. Would you make your recommendation, Harry.

MR. SCHAFER: Mr. Chairman, Charles White has checked this area over and they are catching a lot of good-sized brown shrimp in the area. The area they are catching them in is a small area and there are a number of boats in this area. We can



open an area, and we have it described in the resolution, and it is from the east fork, going south to the outside waters, and it does not include Old River. It is just the area that is outlined there (indicating on map). From here on out is the outside waters and they can shrimp in there, anyway.

Charles White has checked the catches that have been going on in there, and they are catching nice size brown shrimp in the area. The bulk of the white shrimp, the small white shrimp, post-larval, have already moved into the inner marshes and should not be affected by this. We will continue to monitor the population and their harvest in this area, and the resolution calls for opening this season at 12:01 a.m. August 1, Thursday, August 1, and remaining open until midnight Sunday, August 18.

Now the regular white shrimp season opens on August 19 --

MR. JONES: Twentieth.

THE CHAIRMAN: Twentieth?

MR. SCHAFER: I think it is the nineteenth. It is the third Monday, so it is August 19. All



this does is close this season so that it would not remain open when the brown season closes. We also stipulate that in our monitoring that if we see they are catching any small white shrimp or if we have any problems of enforcing the area or any kind of enforcement problem there that the Director be authorized to close the area within a 48-hour notice period.

THE CHAIRMAN: Harry, don't you have a special clause in there to protect the white shrimp as they go up into the inland lakes at night or not?

MR. SCHAFER: No. We feel that you might get some static from some of the shrimpers during the incoming tide, they might think that some of the shrimp are being caught as they are going into the inner marshes. We talked about closing the season during incoming tides. I think this would impose an enforcement problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see. That is what I was thinking about.

MR. JONES: Let me ask you, though. I realize we are doing something for the shrimpers and if they don't want to cooperate in making it



work, if you feel from a biological standpoint that on incoming tide that they shouldn't be using those wing nets, why don't we do it? If they don't want to cooperate, we will just close the season. That is the whole idea of this law, was to give the shrimpers something to harvest the shrimp, and whatever you think --

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel this way about it, Jerry. If there is any danger of damage to the white shrimp that there should be some --

MR. SCHAFER: I don't think there is going to be much danger to the population itself. I think what it is going to cause more than anything else is conflict down there.

MR. JONES: But you know this is primarily wing net fishing --

MR. SCHAFER: Right.

MR. JONES: -- and they fish and push the wing nets on an incoming tide. They will push them on a still tide.

MR. SCHAFER: Right, but they want water movement at the best time.

MR. JONES: The water shifts at different



levels, but if you don't see any danger, it is all right with me. We discussed that yesterday and there was some concern about it, and especially since this is the first time we are using the law I wouldn't want us to get in there and get caught doing a bunch of damage to those little white shrimp.

MR. THOMPSON: I believe you better restrict it on that incoming tide.

MR. LAPEYRE: Would the enforcement be in a position to monitor what they are doing in the event there is damage to or the taking of white shrimp and it could then be closed at that point?

MR. SCHAFER: It can be closed within 48 hours if they are taking white shrimp or if there is any law enforcement problem.

MR. JONES: Harry, these people fish by the moon, anyway.

MR. SCHAFER: Right.

MR. JONES: And if you say no incoming tides, they are not going to fish the incoming tides. If we do run into some problem in that twilight zone, at least we don't have fishing in



the fast-moving incoming tide.

THE CHAIRMAN: Harry, just a second. Mike, do you see any possible conflict there in enforcement? Will it help enforcement for us to have that clause in the agreement?

MR. HOGAN: What is that clause you are talking about?

THE CHAIRMAN: Restricting the fishing on the incoming tide.

MR. HOGAN: Well, it would create some enforcement problem in this respect. You would have a lot of violations from people who would say they didn't know about the restriction or they didn't know what kind of tide was coming, and this sort of thing. You are talking about a relatively small area. It can be enforced, there is no question about that.

MR. THOMPSON: Mike, if they know the season is open, they will know the restrictions.

MR. HOGAN: Our big job would be to keep them out of the bays and inlets that are closed and to keep them in the channel, I think.

MR. JONES: The reason I bring that up,



Harry, is the legislature has given us some broad authority and they have given the authority to operate as you, the biologists, see best fit, and if you think that we might do some harm on the incoming tide, let's just don't fish on the incoming tide. Let's see what kind of cooperation. We are in a small area and it can't do us any harm; let's see if they are going to cooperate with us.

MR. SCHAFER: In hearing Mike's statement there, there wouldn't be any problem to him, that he can enforce it, then I would recommend that it be restricted just to outgoing tides.

MR. JONES: O. K. I so move.

MR. THOMPSON: Second.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Chairman, can I ask Harry, I know it depends on the number of fishermen that will utilize the area, how much shrimp are we talking about that will be harvested out of that area. Can you give us a ballpark figure? In this twenty days.

MR. SCHAFER: This area over there has been probably one of our best areas. They will probably have a record brown catch this year. Of



course, the prices are not too good but in poundage they should have a record this year. Probably we are talking anywhere between \$50,000 and \$100,000 worth of shrimp during this 20-day period, 19-day period.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: How much?

MR. SCHAFER: Between 50 and \$100,000.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Worth of shrimp?

MR. SCHAFER: Worth of shrimp.

MR. JONES: I talked to one of the processors and he said in those three moon nights, August 2, 3 and 4, he anticipates that they will catch \$100,000 worth in those three nights. That would really be the only good fishing in this whole period.

MR. SCHAFER: Since they do fish with mostly wing nets in this area, they depend mostly on the moon phase.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion? And you recommend? We have a motion by Mr. Jones and a second by Mr. Thompson. All those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.



THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

So ordered.

(The full text of the
resolution is here made
a part of the record.)

WHEREAS, Commission biologists
have discovered that there is a harvest-
able brown shrimp population located in
the Calcasieu Ship Channel, and

WHEREAS, it is recommended
that this area be opened during falling
tide for brown shrimping as it will in
no way affect the white shrimp popula-
tion at this time,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED
that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fish-
eries Commission does hereby open for
the harvesting of brown shrimp only
during the falling tide (the outgoing
movement of water from the Ship Channel
to the Gulf of Mexico) in a certain area
of the Calcasieu Ship Channel, in



Cameron Parish, more fully described
as follows:

Beginning at a point on the
left descending bank of the
east fork of the Calcasieu
River, at the junction of the
Calcasieu Ship Channel, which
is the north boundary of
Section 25, T-14-S, R-10-W.
Thence directly across the
Ship Channel to the opposite
bank, thence south to the Gulf
of Mexico. The area known as
Calcasieu Pass, also known as
Old River, is not included in
this description and is closed
to shrimping.

Said area will be open at
12:01 a.m. on Thursday, August 1, 1974,
and shall remain open until midnight,
Sunday, August 18, 1974. No shrimping
will be allowed on any tidal action from
the Gulf of Mexico into the Calcasieu



Ship Channel as violators will be fully prosecuted according to law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Director be and is hereby authorized and empowered to close the aforementioned shrimp season within 48 hours if it is found to affect the white shrimp population in any way or if any difficulty should arise in enforcing the laws in the area.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Smith.

MR. KENNETH SMITH: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, we have received for your approval or your consideration a contract for renewal of a five-year contract from the Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease station over in Alabama, whereby these people have agreed to and have done this in the past. Among the 15 jobs they propose one is we have an annual seminar on treatment of fish diseases that they come over to Louisiana and present to our technical personnel. They come over at least every other year. They survey all of our ponds for fish diseases and



parasites. They are ready to come over in case of a fish disease outbreak to help us clean these things up in Louisiana, and the main feature of this particular agreement is that they would propose an increase after the first year of \$1,500, which would mean this current year would remain the same as has been the amount in the past, but after this year they would go up \$1,500, due to price increases, salary increases and so forth, at the station.

In view of the excellent cooperation we have got from these people, I would recommend that this contract be approved.

MR. THOMPSON: So move.

MR. JONES: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Jones. All in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

Carried.

(The full text of the
resolution is here made



a part of the record.)

WHEREAS the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission has benefited by cooperating with the Auburn University Experimental Station in a Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease Project for the past five years, and

WHEREAS the Fisheries Personnel of that station have presented annual Fish Disease Identification Symposiums in addition to making a bi-annual disease survey of all the fish hatcheries in Louisiana as well as being continually available for assistance should a fish disease epidemic occur in this State, and

WHEREAS this five year agreement terminated June 30, 1974,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that at its regular July meeting the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission hereby approves the renewal of this agreement for an



additional five years beginning
July 1, 1974.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yancey.

MR. YANCEY: Last week members of the Commission and staff made a trip to the prairie provinces of western Canada for the purpose of determining what the 1974 waterfowl production picture looks like. Of course, we have been making these trips into this principal waterfowl breeding ground area for about 20 years and we can compare this year with what we have seen in previous years.

It is our conclusion from what we saw last week that 1974 is going to go down in history as being a banner year for waterfowl production, and it is our conclusion that there will be a substantial increase in the fall flight of prairie nesting ducks into the midcontinent region of the United States this fall, actually beginning in about two weeks we will find ducks coming into Louisiana, blue-winged teal.

We observed that pintails had a tremendous production year this summer. We have been going up there for about 20 years and except for



1954 and 1955 I have never seen the number of pintails that we observed on this particular trip. The broods are already on the wing, the pintail broods are, and they will be moving south in late August and on into September and October.

Blue-winged teal also had an excellent hatch this summer. It is a late hatch. Many of the teal are just coming out of the nest. We saw just hundreds and hundreds of blue-winged teal broods that were only two to seven days old, some of them just coming out of the nest.

Another late-nesting species that had a good hatch this summer included gadwall, widgeon and shoveller and, of course, scaup are still in the process of bringing off their young. We also learned while we were in Canada that conditions were favorable for the hatch of blue geese on the areas just north of Hudson Bay. This came as somewhat of a surprise because you rarely get good production of blue geese two years in a row, and of course last year was one of the best production years for blue geese that we have seen in the past 20 years.



Now this good production occurred as a result of excellent water conditions developing on the prairie potholes back in the spring. They had an extremely heavy snowfall in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta last winter, and this resulted in a very heavy runoff of water into the potholes and marshes that were dry in 1973. As a result of these areas being dry last year, there was a good heavy growth of emergent vegetation and once this emergent vegetation was flooded as a result of the runoff, then this created ideal brood conditions for the young ducks.

The brood sizes that we saw were extremely large and this emergent vegetation and the fact that there weren't any shorelines exposed contributes to the lack of mortality that would otherwise result from predators on these young ducklings.

Now we also observed heavy concentrations of molting adult drakes on some of the large lakes, as they customarily do at this time of year. When your hens are brooding their young, the adult drake, pintail, mallard and so forth, will leave the potholes and go and concentrate on the shorelines of



these big wide open lakes, and we observed some very heavy concentrations of those birds on the big open lakes.

In the past 20 years we had good water years in '54, '55, '56, '69 and '70 and we have got another good year this year, so we are expecting from what we saw up there that there will be a substantial increase in the fall flight of birds into this region this fall. How this is going to be translated in terms of number of days of duck hunting and bag limits is going to remain to be seen. The Interior Department will determine how many days of hunting they are going to allow Louisiana and what the bag limits will be in early August. By about August 10 or 12 we should have the hunting regulations from the Interior Department. Then they will allow us ten days to set the dates of the 1974 duck season.

This is about where we stand at this time. Personally I think it was real good that members of the Commission could go to Canada, and they went at their own expense, for the purpose of seeing just what this waterfowl production picture is, because



you have to make decisions regarding your programs here in this state, and having the opportunity to go up and see these things firsthand is just invaluable. We had a good trip and we are happy to bring this good news back. What the regulations are going to be in mid-August remains to be seen. We may get some bad news then, but nevertheless we are going to work in the direction of trying to get a reasonable set of hunting regulations for the state, because we have got about a hundred or 125,000 people who hunt waterfowl in Louisiana. It is an important sport. It is important that we keep the interest of the duck hunter alive and supporting the waterfowl management program. We won't know until around the tenth of August just what we will get in the way of hunting regulations.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dick.

MR. BERRY: I would like to make a comment and say it was a real informative trip. I was a little bit embarrassed when Dick and the Chairman began to post signs on these lakes, saying "Louisiana 1,925 miles south-southeast. Direct flight." And on some of them the Chairman put "Catahoula



Lake is the spot".

THE CHAIRMAN: I added a special oil to it that made it easier for them to slip down here that I sprinkled around. Any other comments?

MR. BERRY: The only mishap we had on the whole trip, Jimmy Thompson ran out of Cokes one time!

MR. YANCEY: I might also add we had an opportunity to look at a number of Ducks Unlimited projects while we were up there from both the ground and the air and these areas looked real good. They suffered some water damage up there from the excessive spring runoff to their dams and water control structures, but all of these areas that we looked at had produced tremendous numbers of birds this summer.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will tell you something else. You don't have to shoot them up there. I caught a couple and took pictures of them, so they are there. Anyone else? Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: Dick, I don't want to throw any water on your report, but it is conspicuous you didn't remark about the mallards, and I



think we ought to lay all of it on the table.

MR. YANCEY: Well, of course, we were not overly impressed with the number of mallards that we saw. The breeding population of mallards this year was reported to be slightly below what it was in '73. Although the breeding population of all ducks this year was the same as in '73, it was down slightly on mallards, but the mallards that we did see had obviously produced large numbers of young, and these birds were largely on the wing. It was obvious that they had had an early hatch of mallards, and based on what I saw, I think we are going to have more mallards than we had last fall. Still, it was obvious that the mallards had not done quite as well as these other species that I mentioned.

Last year I think the take of mallards in Louisiana was only about 11 or 12 percent of the overall take in the hunters' bag, so these other species really are more important overall in Louisiana than the mallard is. The mallards now, as we all know, are wintering largely in the mid-western states, and they are not coming this far



south in large numbers as they formerly did. These other species that I mentioned are more important to Louisiana than is the mallard.

MR. BERRY: Dick, don't you think that might be partly because of the mild winters we have had in some of the states?

MR. YANCEY: Well, it is partly due to some of the activities on the federal refuges up in the Midwest, too, that have been developed over the past 20 years.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Short of calling it short-stopping.

MR. YANCEY: Right.

MR. JONES: What about the spoonbills; you didn't say anything about them.

THE CHAIRMAN: We saw a lot of those.

MR. YANCEY: Those shovellers have had a good year and this is going to make the people over in Cameron Parish very happy.

MR. JONES: Thank you. I haven't had my fun in the crowd and I just wanted to make sure.

THE CHAIRMAN: We had one other member in that expedition. Marc, do you have anything you



want to say?

MR. DUPUY: Yes. Maybe in a little bit more serious vein. Something has been bothering me a little bit. Last year I went to Canada at my own expense to see if I could learn something about ducks, duck habitat, waterfowl nesting conditions, water conditions and food conditions that would relate directly to the total number of ducks we might expect to have flying down to the Central and Mississippi Flyways. I learned a great deal then.

I traveled again this year, as five of the members of the Commission did, again at my own expense, and I might say very considerable expense, not only in time but in actual money, in order to become more able and better prepared to represent the 120,000 or more duck hunters in this state in our continuing troubles with the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and the United States Department of the Interior.

I considered all of that actually a sacrifice on my part. It certainly was on the part of the other Board members who did go, and there is



something that bothers me a little bit about it because we made it all at our own expense. In the beginning we knew it was intended to be that way and it has been from beginning to end. There has never been a question about state expense involved.

I see Mr. Dan Greene in the audience and I would like to ask him if he would mind addressing the microphone for just a minute.

Dan, in your column of Wednesday, July 24, commenting about the duck-seeing trip in Canada, the last paragraph of your article commented that several members of the seven-man Board made the trek to Canada in Commissioner Doyle Berry's private plane and reportedly not at state expense. Would you care to comment about whether you feel that it would have been improper that the Board members travel at state expense for that purpose?

MR. DAN GREENE: Well, I am not sure. I think at that time I had had a call, someone told me the Commission Board had gone to Canada and they thought it might have been maybe a load on the biologists and maybe take away from the purpose of the trip. I don't know whether I feel one way or



the other. I think my purpose there was just stating that it wasn't at state expense. If it had have been, I would have said it was at state expense, so I don't think I actually had any comment at all on the ethical considerations, one way or the other. It wasn't a state expense as far as I knew.

MR. DUPUY: That is correct. I just felt that there was an implication there that may not have been proper in your mind had it been at state expense.

MR. GREENE: I haven't thought about it too much. It would depend. I can't say that I would think that it would be improper. I in that case just stated the facts that it wasn't at state expense.

MR. DUPUY: Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have a question, Dan, while you are at the mike.

MR. GREENE: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to be sure I didn't misunderstand you. Did you say that there was a possibility that we may be in the way of the



biologists, may be hampering their work?

MR. GREENE: I can say I had one caller who learned of the trip to Canada and said maybe he felt that it was more than, you know, a little too much to have a dozen or so people up there looking at ducks, where maybe a couple of biologists could do the job. I don't think -- I didn't take that as any kind of criticism; I still don't. I think the trip is valuable. I agree.

MR. BERRY: I am going to go where I want to, when I want to, how I want to, in my own airplane. I don't care who likes or doesn't like it. I could give a hoot less. I don't think we imposed on anybody. I personally contribute to Ducks Unlimited and a number of my friends do and I think we have a right to inspect whatever DU is doing in Canada from that basis, and that for sure I think gives me a right to go where I want to go or don't want to go and who I decide to take in my personal airplane is damned sure my business.

MR. GREENE: I agree. I have no comment on what you do in your airplane.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, the thing I was



bringing out was this. I am being called on all the time, and as he says and as all of you know, Marc and the rest of us, we contribute heavily to Ducks Unlimited but I had never seen the work or the projects and things of that sort and being called on as a member of the Commission to make decisions for the State of Louisiana that affect ducks and duck hunting. I have every faith in the world in our biologists but I can tell you this, after the trip up there and staying behind them, and we were not in their car and not in their way, I now have more faith in those men's ability and their judgment -- not that I doubted it at all to begin with -- than I ever had before and the trip was well worth it. I think I can be a better Commissioner for the State of Louisiana and I can make a better decision than I ever could have made before, but I certainly would hate to think -- and all they would have to do is say, "We don't have time to talk to you boys on this trip," and we wouldn't be there in the way of our biologists, because we take this thing seriously.

MR. GREENE: I agree you may be right. I



just think that in my --

MR. BERRY: I also want to say that the Commission members who went with me on this trip did share the fuel expense on the airplane. It was an equal thing. We all ponied up and paid the fuel expense.

MR. GREENE: Well, that's what I had found. In my case I was just reporting what happened and I think if any judgments are to be made about whether it is proper that you go, let the sportsmen do it. I didn't make any judgment I don't think in what I wrote.

MR. WILLE: Dan, I am sure in all probability you are not going to reveal any source of where your information came from, but did it come from the Commission or did it come from outside?

MR. GREENE: No, it is an outside source and a very reliable source. He wasn't so much -- he was critical but I wasn't sure whether I would agree with him on his criticisms and I am still not.

MR. BERRY: You reckon he was a little bit jealous because he didn't get to go?

MR. GREENE: Well, I would like to go



sometime.

MR. WILLE: Let us know who he is and we will take him with us. (Laughter)

MR. BERRY: I didn't say you; I said the man who gave you the information. Do you think he might be jealous because he didn't get to make the trip? Let me know who he is; I'll ask him to go with us the next time we go.

THE CHAIRMAN: If he will write the same check I wrote, then that might be all right, but otherwise no.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, let me just make a comment and maybe we can pass on to something else.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. JONES: I think this is no different than a number of trips that the Commission and its employees have made, for example, to Washington to deal with the Department of Interior, and I can think of instances where we had -- for example, I think Mike Cook went with us one time at his expense, or it was Frank Adams. Well, anyway, there were some writers at their own expense to go



to some of these meetings, and they were very helpful to us at the meetings. I thought it was Mike but it was probably Frank Adams did it, or some of the other writers have gone on occasion with us on these trips, not to Canada but to Washington.

THE CHAIRMAN: No other comments? No. 10.

MR. YANCEY: Mr. Chairman, funds were allocated to the Commission during this fiscal year by the legislature for the purchase of additional lands for wildlife management area purposes, and we have an offer for the sale of a 1,650-acre tract up in the lower part of Concordia Parish to the Commission for \$250,000.

This property is the Carrs Point property. It joins one corner of the existing Three Rivers Wildlife Management Area and this area is a bottom-land hardwood tract. It has deer, squirrel, waterfowl, rabbit and so forth on it and would make a welcome addition to the Three Rivers Area if it could be purchased.

Now Dewey Wills, our assistant chief of the game division, has been working on this particular possibility here. This price would figure



at about \$151.50 per acre, and we feel that because of the high quality wildlife potential it has on it and the fact that this price is probably in line with going land sales up there, that we would like to have authorization from the Commission to explore the possibility of acquiring this property during this fiscal year.

Certainly we would have to have it appraised, we would have to get the purchase approved by the Division of Administration, by the Commission, by the Governor, use the same procedure we have used for about the past 14 years in connection with this type of program. We feel it would be a good buy and we would like to get authorization from the Commission to proceed in the direction of doing the things necessary to set up this purchase.

It surrounds about eight or 900 acres of existing state-owned lands managed by the State Land Office, and this would open the door to adding that particular tract also to the game management area.

THE CHAIRMAN: You think this would be



very beneficial to the area that we already own there.

MR. YANCEY: Very definitely. It is a bottomland hardwood area and we know that we have been losing these bottomland hardwoods to land clearing in the delta regions of Louisiana at a fantastic rate, and it is quite apparent that the only tracts of these hardwoods that are going to be retained in the years ahead are probably those that are going to be acquired by the Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: I believe you stated it was multiple-purpose use type land.

MR. YANCEY: Yes. This would be made a part of the Three Rivers Game Management Area if it can be acquired. They only allow us about ninety days to work this thing out.

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel we would be lucky to get it at that price.

MR. BERRY: I so move.

MR. DUPUY: Mr. Chairman, before you move, let me just make a comment. Dick, the last time that we acquired land was the Pearl River Management Area --



MR. YANCEY: That's right.

MR. DUPUY: -- in which we paid \$125 an acre.

MR. YANCEY: Right.

MR. DUPUY: When did the negotiations begin for that acreage acquisition? In other words, when was the price of \$125 an acre established?

MR. YANCEY: We normally ask the sellers to give us their selling price so we will have something to work from. We get a lot of offers to the Commission and some of them, of course, are at price levels that we don't feel the land will appraise for. It costs money to have these appraisals made, so normally we don't proceed with that, but when we do get a tract offered to the Commission for a price that we feel is reasonable and, you know, the appraised price would be within the selling price and if it is suitable game land and particularly if it adjoins an existing area, then we like to pursue it.

MR. DUPUY: I don't believe you quite understood me.

MR. YANCEY: It took about a year to



accomplish the purchase of that Pearl River tract.

MR. BERRY: I think in answer to your question, Marc, I can say this, that one of our Commission members owns some property close to that property. He is well familiar with it, and he tells me that that is a bargain price on that property, and I understand the only reason the landowner is willing to let it go at that price is because they can retain the mineral rights and they think there is a good future there for oil and gas production.

MR. DUPUY: Right.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Thompson, would you like to comment on that?

MR. THOMPSON: After Mr. Dupuy.

MR. DUPUY: I have no doubt about the validity of the price because acreage in this particular area or nearby areas is selling for -- I am aware of some recent sales at \$240 an acre and another for \$300 an acre, of woodland property, and I simply wanted to bring out that the \$125 an acre we paid was in February of this year but it had been negotiated a full year before that time.



MR. YANCEY: At least a year, maybe a little more.

MR. DUPUY: And there should be no criticism in any manner whatsoever with regard to a price of this nature. That is the comment I wanted to make.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, since you brought it up, let me give you a thumbnail or as basically as I can. I am very knowledgeable on the subject since for about 15, maybe 20, years, I don't really know the time, I had this same particular piece of land leased from Mr. Verdi Reese Perkins and Mr. Prewitt Nelson, Baton Rouge, and a group of heirs. These were the Nelson heirs that own the property. I know it like the back of my hand.

The land is subject to a lot of overflow. It is hardwood bottomland. It is excellent habitat. There are probably turkeys in there by now, certainly a lot of deer, squirrels, rabbits. It just abounds with game. The price in my estimation is absolutely below the market value of it. In fact, I will make the statement now that I did yesterday,



that if the Wild Life and Fisheries does not buy it -- I will do this like I did Three Rivers Game Management Area. I was negotiating to buy Three Rivers Game Management Area with Mobil Oil when it was brought to this Commission. At that time I said, "I will discontinue my negotiations," -- I had all this in writing -- "until the Commission says they do not, will not, or cannot buy Three Rivers."

I will also do the same thing with this property because over the years, even though I am not currently at the present time, but over the years I have negotiated to buy this property or offered to buy it numerous times, and I will say to you now that if the Wild Life and Fisheries does not buy it and they will sell it to me at this price, gentlemen, it is sold. I am going to buy it. But I will not do it until this Commission turns it down.

MR. YANCEY: What we would do first would be to have it appraised, and when we get the appraisal report in, we will be back to you and give you this information. I might also add that



Highway 15 runs through the property. It is a blacktop highway. It is readily accessible for public use if it can be acquired.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Chairman, you have a motion.

MR. JONES: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have a motion. It has been moved by Mr. Berry, seconded by Mr. Jones. Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

The ayes have it.

Kenneth, would you come to the mike for a minute, please? Mr. Wille has a question.

MR. WILLE: Ken, you know we have been studying for the past year the aquatic growth on Bistineau and I would like to ask you and your group of biologists to finalize your report and have it ready for the Commission's final disposition on August 15 as to whether we will lower Lake Bistineau or not.

THE CHAIRMAN: The 13th.



MR. WILLE: The 13th, yes.

MR. SMITH: We will do that, yes, sir.

MR. WILLE: And I would like to put that in the form of a motion, that we accept the report on the 13th.

MR. DUPUY: You don't mind if I second that, do you?

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't mind at all.
Moved by Mr. Wille, seconded by Mr. Dupuy. Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

The ayes have it.

MR. WILLE: Thank you, Kenneth. Appreciate it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Herring.

MR. HERRING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
The first item which we have is a request from the South Central Bell Telephone Company for a right-of-way across the property of our District IV office for a telephone cable. This cable will supply services to a subdivision being constructed on the



east side of Lake Concordia and the line will be placed between a fence and a road that we have there and it will not interfere with any of our activities.

I recommend that we approve this right-of-way, which is 260 feet long, at the normal rate of \$10 per rod or a total of \$157.50. This cable will be buried at a minimum of 24 inches and this is the standard right-of-way that we have charged all other companies on our property.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other discussion? Do I have a motion?

MR. DUPUY: I will move, Mr. Chairman.

MR. THOMPSON: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Dupuy, seconded by Mr. Thompson. Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

So carried.

(The full text of the resolution is here made a part of the record.)



WHEREAS the South Central Bell Telephone Company has requested a right-of-way across the property of our District IV office site, and

WHEREAS this right-of-way will be for a telephone line underground to service a subdivision to be built on the east side of Lake Concordia, and

WHEREAS, this line will be placed between our fence and service road buried to a minimum depth of 24 inches,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this 260 foot right-of-way be approved at the normal rate of \$10.00 per rod for a total of \$157.50, made payable to the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I say this before Joe gets started? We are now going to set the resident game hunting seasons and I see we have a large number of people in the audience. If any of you want to speak on this or question, let Mr. Herring



finish his statement and hold up your hand and I will recognize you. Now we will have to keep order and I am not trying to restrict anyone from making any comment that they feel like making or asking any questions they feel like asking. I am just simply attempting to keep this in order, should we have discussion on the seasons.

Thank you. Joe, go ahead.

MR. HERRING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the past year personnel of the Wild Life and Fisheries Commission have been working on the recommendations for this season, biological, enforcement and I might just say different types of requests from everyone over the state that we have had for seasons.

The first we have is the quail, from November 28 to February 28. The rabbit season, October 5 to February 28. Squirrel, October 5 to January 12. And the bear, the first season we have had since '55 and '56, we are recommending a small area right in here (indicating on map) will be described, one bear per day and one per season, from December 1 to December 15. Also, we will go



into a lengthy discussion on our deer seasons later, but we are making a change there, recommending a change there, of one deer per day and six per season. It has been five deer in the past per season but we would like to just add one more deer, measure the kill like we have done in the past, and see what effect this will have on our overall population for the coming year.

Turkey season, we will get into that shortly. On this map I would just like to bring out some of these other changes right now. The archery season, we are recommending October 1 to January 19, which this adds a few days onto the end of the season which we have not had before. However, October 1 to 20 will be bucks only. Now this will be a big change there because usually October 1 is the opening for the archery season and you can take bucks and does at the same time, but now from October 1 to October 20 will be bucks only. The remainder of the season will be either sex.

The next recommendation pertains to our commercial hunting preserves, and the recommendation



there, October 1 to April 30. I would like to bring out another change here. At the last session of the legislature they did grant an extension for the commercial hunting preserves through April. It used to close the end of March and now through a legislative act they say they can go to April 30. Now this is for penreared birds only, so it does not take into consideration our native stock there. These birds on these shooting preserves where they are raised in pens, they are released out then on a fee basis and people can shoot them. They are all penraised birds.

That is more or less the preamble part, you might say, of the little blue pamphlet we have every year and those are the recommendations on that. Mr. Chairman, if you would like to just more or less go through the whole thing to start with and then come back, or take it a section at a time, either way. We can go through the whole recommendation and then come back.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think it would be better, Joe.

MR. HERRING: O. K. I would like to



request the lady who is taking the minutes over there that we are not going into a lot of detail because a lot of this is repetitious. I am bringing out the changes there and the whole package which I will give her in printing here I request that it be entered into the minutes of the Commission meeting then.

The first recommendation we have then will be on the turkey season. Here is a map that you can look at for the areas that we have designated. I would like to just bring out that Areas D and C will start earlier than the northern part of the state. Usually the gobblers start gobbling a little bit earlier there so it was felt that we would have an earlier season here and later in the northern part of the state.

Area A will be 30 days, March 29 to April 27. Area B, 30 days, March 29-April 27. C, 37 days, March 15-April 20. Area D, 37 days, March 15-April 20. Area E, 10 days, March 29-April 7. F, 23 days, March 29, April 20. G, 23 days, March 29-April 20. This is a short season in Area E. It is opened back up, due to the



flood waters last year, but we do have a very good turkey population in there this year. Area G here is a new area that has been stocked by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission and is now open,

I might also comment that all of F, G, most of A and all of E, these are birds -- and Area D -- these are areas that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has stocked in past years, so these are all new areas. Part of A, all of B and all of C have been traditional areas from way back. Many of you may recall that we did not have a turkey season about 15 years ago and so we went into a trapping program and now we do have a season, even these that were closed for a period of time over the state.

That is the overall turkey recommendations in the state.

Next we have the bear season which we are recommending 15 days, December 1-15. Here is an area described in this Area D, which is also a turkey area. Now this is the first time we have had a bear season in Louisiana since the 1955-56



season. After that, some ten or twelve years ago, we did go into a bear stocking program, where we went to Minnesota, trapped bear from Minnesota, brought them back to Louisiana. We did stock a lot of the Atchafalaya Basin, this area in here (indicating), some of the Atchafalaya Basin area. We did also stock bear in the northern part of the state up here (indicating) and from all indications from us stocking these have done very good in this Section D here and so we are now recommending a season to be held in there.

Now this is a little bit later than we would like to recommend a season, December 1-15, but according to the legislative framework, it is set up by law we can only have a bear season between the dates of December 1 and January 15 but no more than 15 days, so you can see by that that is the best we can recommend, so we will have to probably in the future go back and get this changed.

These Minnesota bear have a little different tendency than our native bear we had, even though they are the same genus and the same species that we have in Louisiana, but they still have a



hibernation tendency there, so it will be fairly hard for these people to hunt the bear in there at this time of the year. You can either hunt them by dogs or you can hunt them by still hunting like we do deer.

Gentlemen, the next thing that we have for our recommendations would be the 1974-75 hunting season for deer. On this map I would like to bring out that we have cut out an Area 10 that we had last year. It was in the southern part of Area 1 in Terrebonne Parish. We just included all of that into Area 1. You know it has been the goal of the Commission for years to try to make as few areas in the state as we could possibly have.

When we started out our deer program years back in our deer season we had about 16 areas or 18 over the state and gradually we have been combining these and trying to make just as few areas as we can on these descriptions and everything so it would be of a help to the hunter and get as many days in as possible to the season. We do have a very good long and good deer season in our state. The deer kill increased this last year



by about 10,000 so our deer herd is still building. We do have a good deer population in our state and we feel like this should continue for a few more years before some of the agriculture and forestry practices may catch up with us.

Area 1, as you can see here (indicating), I will not go through all of the parishes that it does list here because it is very lengthy. I think that the public, the press -- I don't know whether the press can see that too well over there, we are not trying to hide it from you -- but anyhow, this Area 1 here is bottomland hardwood most of it and goes on into the marsh. We are recommending it for 46 days. It will be 23 days with or without dogs from November 23 to December 15 and then 23 days with or without dogs, December 21-January 12.

One other thing I would like to bring out here, too, is that this opening of December 21 will be the Saturday before Christmas. Traditionally it has been that we open our deer season the day after Christmas. However, in trying to work in the number of days that we would like to have in there and giving a little bit longer season than



we had last year, this was the most feasible day to go into, and so we did add just a few more days onto the end there, too. We felt like this would make up for opening for Christmas.

There may not be too many people hunting on Christmas Day, however this time will be available for all the kids who are out of school. We get this request a lot at the public hearing and we also get it at our Federation convention every year, that they like to see us try to set our season as much as possible where we can benefit more of the younger people, so these have been taken into consideration.

There are several areas in there that we are recommending doe seasons in and all these seasons on does, we have had them before in there, and we are coming back with recommendations this year. I could bring out here that last year a few of the doe seasons in the flooded area were cancelled but on resurveying these areas this year we found that we could go ahead and have a doe season, so we are recommending it at this time.

Gentlemen, there was one item on the



preamble part, and we call it that in going through this, a definition on the legal buck. I see Mr. Newsome sitting over there and we might want to bring this out and let him give an explanation on it. I think he may have brought a deer head here to show. We are changing the definition on a legal buck this year and making it we hope much clearer to the hunter there, saying a legal buck is defined as a deer with visible antlers having antler or bony material that has broken naturally through the skin. The killing of bucks without at least one visible antler as described above and the killing of doe deer is prohibited except where specifically permitted.

Now the reason for that is that all of our deer with that are at least in the year and a half age class. Maybe you would like Mr. Newsome at this time to give an explanation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will call on Mr. Newsome.

MR. THOMPSON: Joe, before he comes to the microphone, I would like to say a little bit about John Newsome. He probably is one of the more



outstanding authorities on deer in the State of Louisiana and certainly one of the more. He has a wealth of knowledge and I have had personal opportunity to observe him working in the field which I would be afraid to estimate the number of days that he has applied himself towards this subject. At the same time, John, I would like to also ask you to explain something we didn't quite touch on. Joe, listen on this.

In our archery season setting we eliminated the doe hunting by the archery in the first part of the season. We compensated for this by giving them additional days on the tail end of the season so that they would have the opportunity to shoot the doe. The reason for this, I am going to ask John if he will tell us. John, I think you are familiar, I know you are, with the spotted fawn and their ability to go on throughout the season at this particular time of the year.

MR. JOHN NEWSOME: Well, without question in a large segment of the state the fawning season occurs from late July actually on into the first of September, which if you did open the season for



bow hunting for either sex deer on the first of October, you would be hunting does that would be likely to leave fawns unable to take care of themselves because fawns normally are not able to take care of themselves until they are about three months old. I think it was with this in mind that the Commission decided to take the action that they did, because of the fact that shooting does in early October in a large section of the state would leave fawns unable to take care of themselves.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, John.

MR. NEWSOME: Insofar as this other matter of the three-inch antlers is concerned, I think a lot of you folks know that we have done quite a lot of work at LSU regarding the effects of nutrition and genetics on growth and antler development in deer and an awful lot more work has been done all around the country. Here again there is absolutely no question in my mind but the present regulation requiring three-inch antlers for a legal buck deer has caused hunters throughout this state to high-grade the deer population in many areas. By that I mean they are killing off



the best breeding stock and leaving the deer who do not have the capability of producing good antlers, genetically they don't have the capability.

I have a good example of that. These two sets of antlers (demonstrating) were taken from deer that were killed on successive days from the same stand. Both of these animals are a year and a half old. You can see that you get a good antler development here. That deer would not have been legal under the present law but it would have remained in the herd as breeding stock.

As a result of this I think that you are just being wise to try to preserve this animal and get rid of this one if you possibly can. Get him out of the herd. You don't need him. You are creating a situation where inferior animals are being left as breeding stock.

Now if there are any questions I will be glad to try to answer them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Joe, would you show that to the press? We have our back to them.

MR. JONES: John, briefly could you explain to me -- I am pretty dumb -- why that



happens? Why does one have big antlers and one small?

MR. NEWSOME: Well, there is no question in my mind but what it has to be genetic makeup. These two particular animals were not that much difference in body size. I think about eight pounds difference in body size. We know that antler development is the last requirement that is placed on the nutritional, on the amount of nutrition that the animal takes in. Antler development is the last thing in the food chain line, so to speak. So I think you are just being very wise in removing this restriction. It should have been done a long time ago.

MR. THOMPSON: John, what you are actually saying to us, in my way from being an ex-cattlemen, is that we go to the sales and buy the best and finest of bulls that we can buy. The scrubs and the scrawny ones we certainly eliminate immediately. What you are saying, if I interpret it correctly and I am sure I do, is that we are taking and killing our finest, which of course all the hunters want to kill the biggest racks and I



have no objection to this, but we are killing our finest and leaving the scrubs to do the mating and the breeding, which over the period of time is degrading and bringing down the size of our antlers.

MR. NEWSOME: You are legally protecting an inferior animal is what it amounts to.

MR. THOMPSON: Something that we absolutely should be getting rid of.

John, I don't know whether you -- I am sure you do -- know about this or not, but in my experience I have learned that the Y-O Ranch, which is a very knowledgeable animal compound or whatever you call it, they have taken a step I think a year and a half ago, maybe two years ago, and they went out, because they control their population and they could do this, and they shot every spike deer that they had on their ranch and eliminated them completely and let the herd be rebuilt with the good antlers deer. Do you know of this?

MR. NEWSOME: Yes, I know of it. I suspect that some of the work we have done is partially responsible for it.



MR. THOMPSON: By way of explanation, they sell big antlers. They sell a hunting trip and guarantee a trophy deer and this is the reason and they learned that this was their problem.

MR. NEWSOME: I have something else here I would like to show you. It will only take a minute. These sets of antlers here (demonstrating) all came from the same animal on successive years. Those antlers, a nice little 8-point rack, at a year and a half came back at two and a half and made 9, almost identical; at three and a half just an identical shape and form but essentially the same type of antler development.

MR. THOMPSON: All from the same deer.

MR. NEWSOME: All from the same deer, and this is the type of thing that you get. You get an indication under normal circumstances, under adequate plane of nutrition, you get an indication of what the antler development is going to be on that animal from then on, when he grows his first set of antlers. I thought this might be a good illustration also to support this idea of getting rid of that three-inch antler limitation.



MR. THOMPSON: John, by way of explanation, did you not tell me that any deer that has bone protruding from its head would be in the year and a half class?

MR. NEWSOME: It would just about have to, yes.

MR. THOMPSON: I mean that that wouldn't be that he is a young buck or this year's buck. He would have to be --

MR. NEWSOME: Just about have to.

MR. DUPUY: John, if you assume the continued good nourishment and food value, would you expect those antlers each year to increase in size?

MR. NEWSOME: Well, in massiveness and weight, yes, I would expect them to increase in size but not by any means would I expect them to increase in number of points necessarily.

MR. THOMPSON: Or length.

MR. NEWSOME: No.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Dr. Newsome, in this first set of horns, you know, the well developed six-pointer and then the little spike, the two-inch spike, I assume you are convinced but I just want



you to say it again -- are you convinced that the following year you would basically under the same type of conditions and the same availability of food that those two deer would end up with basically the same type of horn development?

MR. NEWSOME: I am confident that they would. You might have some enlargement of the spike, but I would be very much surprised if you had much more development than you have got right here, in the second year. This is what we have observed in the work that we are doing at LSU. If a deer is a spike buck at a year and a half --

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: He will be a spike buck from now on.

MR. NEWSOME: Not necessarily a spike buck but he may be a three-pointer the next year, or possibly a four-pointer next year, where he should be a six or eight or something of this nature.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Newsome. All right, Joe.

MR. HERRING: Thank you, John, for an excellent explanation there. I would like to



suggest to John, though, that he hide this box of deer antlers back here because I understand that one of our Commission members, Mr. Thompson, has now gone into the business of trying to rattle deer up.

MR. NEWSOME: Well, that was another reason I am here. I am going to give a demonstration later. (Laughter)

MR. HERRING: Maybe that will satisfy him.

MR. THOMPSON: I have got a set of rattling horns.

MR. BERRY: Joe, along the same line, I was told yesterday that a man wanted to sell me something to call bear up with, and I asked him what it was. He said, "You take two garbage can lids and you rattle them together." (Laughter) That would make a good pair of callers.

MR. HERRING: Let's hope that is not a Louisiana bear now. I will have to admit that some of the Minnesota bears, while I was up there trapping, did frequent a lot of the garbage dumps and things, but let's hope that that is not true of



all of our bear now here in the state.

Gentlemen, next we have Area 2, which is a very large area there, too, in our deer hunting. I am just going to bring in some other areas at this time because they are all the same date. That will be Area 2, Area 3, Area 4 and Area 5. All of those seasons will be for the same length of time and the same date. That will be for 44 days. There will be 16 days still hunting only, from November 2 to 17, and 16 days with or without dogs from November 23 to December 8, and 12 days with or without dogs from December 21 to January 1. I will not go through all the descriptions of the parishes there because it is outlined in black there.

There is one small change, which is between 2 and 8. This area here (indicating), 8, has a shorter season and we felt it better to move it over this year because of the herd populations into Area 2 and give that a little bit longer season.

There was another small change in Area 4 which we added into Area 1 this year for a longer



season because of some of the herd.

Throughout these areas in some of them we do have doe seasons recommended and they are described here in this brochure. We will give these out to some of the interested parties should this be acceptable and it will describe them all, but they have had doe seasons in the past.

Area 6, which is in East Carroll, Madison and a little portion of Richland Parish, for 32 days, 16 days with or without dogs, November 23 to December 8, and 16 days with or without dogs, from December 21 to January 5. There will also be a doe season in portions of that area.

Area 7 I will just comment that all of this area is for still hunting only for 44 days. There will be 16 days still hunting November 2-17, 16 days still hunting only November 23-December 8, and 12 days of still hunting only from December 21 to January 1.

The next area we have is an area I have mentioned, Area 8. It is for still hunting only, 25 days, 9 days still hunting only from November 23 to December 1, and 16 days still hunting only



from December 21 to January 5.

Here in 9 there is also a still hunting area only for 32 days. 16 days still hunting only from November 2 to 17 and 16 days of still hunting only from November 23 to December 8.

There are some small areas within these that we are recommending seasons on. That will be one on Avery Island, one in Bossier Parish, which is the Barksdale Air Force Base, and also in Webster Parish, which is the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, which all of these are privately or governmentally owned and we have our season recommendations in there to lie within dates in Area 1 and Area 2 that these areas do fall within there.

Gentlemen, what we would like to do next year, as I mentioned earlier, we have cut down on some of these areas, after the deer kill next year and the staff and the Commission getting together, we would even like next year to make this map, cut out another area or two, and that is always our goal in trying to simplify these deer seasons.

That is all of the deer seasons at this time, Mr. Chairman, except the game management areas,



but we will get into those. If there are any comments that anyone would like to have at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do we have any comments or any questions by the audience on any of the seasons, the deer season, the bear season or the turkey season, at this time?

MR. BERRY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Herring and his department to make a close survey next year on St. Mary and St. Martin Parishes on the bear season. The people, the women and the kids and the poodles, are getting scared half to death of these bears eating out of the garbage cans around these houses in these outlying subdivisions. I have had a lot of calls.

MR. JONES: Are you sure that's bears?

MR. BERRY: Well, it's kind of hard sometimes to tell the difference between a bear and a local Cajun (laughter) but they tell me they are bears. I have only seen a couple of them.

MR. DUPUY: Mr. Chairman, at what point in our discussion -- Joe, you are going to go into wildlife management areas?

MR. HERRING: Yes, sir. We are taking



those next.

MR. DUPUY: At what point do you want to bring up the question, the situation with regard to possible muzzle-loader season for deer?

THE CHAIRMAN: I have it down, Marc, for us. It is not on your regulations. We may have discussion on it.

MR. DUPUY: All right, good.

THE CHAIRMAN: Joe, we will hold that because we may have discussion on it. Since we have stopped, and to keep me from forgetting, we have in the audience some people I would like to recognize that I have met and learned to like and I think they should be recognized. Mr. Don Wille has down with him for this meeting Mrs. Wille, his wife, if she would stand, and his mother and step-father, if they would stand. They came in a little later when I was recognizing the other people and I was afraid I might forget it in the rest of the business, so thank you. (Applause)

I want to say this, that I didn't skip Mr. Veillon. He is a regular guest here and he will be given a chance to talk later, Mr. Veillon.



I believe someone told me Mr. Dick Stanek was here, too. I didn't see him.

MR. THOMPSON: Behind the post.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, he's hiding from me. He also is welcome and will be given an opportunity to speak if he cares to. Thank you. Joe, go ahead, please.

MR. HERRING: O. K. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The next part that we have here is the wildlife management area regulations. This is kind of general, preamble, you might say, that goes into the brochure prior to listing all the game management areas that are open for hunting and gives the rules and regulations. It also gives in there where they can get information, how to get maps of each one of these areas which we do furnish for the hunting public so before they go on any of these areas they can have a map in their possession and hope that they don't get lost. Also, some of the things pertaining to sportfish, trapping, and just everything. These parts have been in there before. The only difference possibly in explanation here is explaining again the archery season



because it will be in effect the same for the first 20 days on the game management areas the same as it is on the outside, so that is the explanation of the preamble.

Mr. Chairman, these game management area regulations are something that is probably as lengthy or more lengthy than the deer season recommendations and going through all of these boundaries. We do have all of our game management areas. They are marked in the light solid green on this map (indicating) and the seasons are basically the same as last year, except we have increased the days in some areas and we have opened some areas for seasons that were closed last year, such as Saline which was closed last year due to the floods. It is opened back this year for a four-day buck season. In many of the areas we have increased the length of the squirrel season and in some cases the deer season.

I am just going through it briefly and some of the just outstanding, you might say, changes. The other one is on Saline, which we are going to try for the first time this year on that area,



where we will have a check-in and check-out station which will be on a voluntary basis. We are going to try to require that people using this area will sign in and sign out and give the kill there. We will have a little form when they stop by to give their name and address, their hunting license number and also the license plate on their vehicle so they can be checked while they are in and when they come out they will just on that form put what they killed while they were in this area.

We are going to try it on this area because of, for one thing, manpower, and trying to make definite checks on these where we have check stations throughout some of the deer season and others because of some of the labor laws and what-have-you and trying to work our personnel X number of hours over what is required by federal and state laws now on the 40-hour basis. We are going to try it this year on this area and see what we can find out there and see if we can work it on some of these other areas.

In the past we have made spot checks, our personnel have, where we use a season permit, which



is your hunting license, and we have been able to gain quite a bit of information from that. We feel like that this year by using the sign-in and sign-out method we can get some additional information, so that will be one change there that is made.

Rather than going through all of the 30-odd game management areas, Mr. Chairman, you have a copy there. We have a copy that is available for the press. We have a copy that will be available for the Federation and other groups that may be interested here, and I would just like to recommend it as it is, since there are no major changes in that.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is good, Joe.

MR. HERRING: Mr. Chairman, in wrapping up these recommendations, I would like to thank the Louisiana Wildlife Federation, the press at different times in making people aware of some of the thoughts that we have had in our seasons, and why some of the changes, our biologists in the Commission, different divisions that have helped, the enforcement people that have put their thoughts into coming up with these recommendations, to the



Commission members who have put their thoughts into it, the individual sportsmen's clubs, not only just the Federation but possibly other sportsmen's clubs throughout the state that have given their thoughts into these seasons, several civic clubs that have given us thoughts or have given us something in writing, the public hearing that we had in Alexandria, the participants that did come there and express some of their thoughts on the hunting seasons. We would certainly like to express our appreciation to those people, to the police juries that have sent letters in, and then, too, let's just don't forget the hunter who belongs to nothing but he just likes to hunt and he has written us letters on his thoughts on these seasons, on days and things.

I have all of these recommendations in this little metal box. They stay with us from one year to the next so if anyone would like to read any of those, they are welcome to see what we have received. I would like to state, too, that this year we have received fewer recommendations than we have in past years. It seems like from the public



hearing that we had in Alexandria this year that the majority, anyhow, of the sportsmen were happy with last year's seasons and some of the framework.

It is hard sometimes to satisfy everyone and I assure you that in making these recommendations that all of these suggestions or recommendations, letters and what-have-you have been taken into consideration and we hope in recommending these seasons to the Commission then that we have pretty well covered a lot of people's thoughts and ideas into these, not only with the technical staff of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission but all of the others.

First we must always take into consideration the species that we are making recommendations on. We take that into consideration first and then after taking the population of animals into consideration, we take all of these other considerations from the people and try to work in what they would like to have and not in any way then jeopardize the game species in our state.

That is the recommendations as we have right now, Mr. Chairman. If you have any comments



or other suggestions or recommendations from the Commission or from the audience, we would be most happy to hear them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. First, Commission members, do you have any questions or comments? There are none. Does the audience have any questions or comments? Yes, sir. Would you come up and state your name, sir, so we can have it as a matter of record? Go to the mike, please.

MR. EDGAR MONNEN: My name is Edgar Monnen and I live in Boothville, Louisiana. I came here this morning to find out what you all intend to do about the trawling season when the shrimp --

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Monnen, I am sorry. Let me finish with the hunting seasons. We have a place for you but you be sure to hold up your hand when I call for other business, please, sir.

Does anyone have questions on the seasons from the audience? Now, if we do not have, I would like to have a motion that we accept them.

MR. WILLE: Yes, sir, I make a motion that we accept them.

MR. THOMPSON: I have a little --



THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thompson, you have some discussion?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. I did want to bring this up because I was afraid somebody might forget it sometime in this conversation, but I don't know why we are going to restrict in our regulations -- Joe, where are you? -- muzzleloaders. Why have we restricted them to iron sights? Why have we restricted them to percussion cups and flintlocks exposed et cetera?

MR. HERRING: This was a request, Mr. Chairman, of some of the muzzleloaders who have met with us at different times during the legislature, met with some even at the public hearing, and at other times they themselves recommended that they have a special season in some part of this state or go along with the archery season and other things and they did come up with these recommendations to start with that they would like to put on their own people.

In that they have suggested even a minimum caliber of gun which would be a 44-caliber single-barrel rifle or either a shotgun and it



would be black powder only loaded from the end of the barrel or the muzzle and that percussion caps, there are two types that they have. One is a percussion cap which is similar or is about the same as a percussion cap on a 12-gauge or 20-gauge shotgun shell where you strike it, it explodes and the fire goes down into the barrel and ignites the powder, and that is one type which is on the outside of the gun. The other is a flintlock which is the old rock flint which is attached to the hammer of the gun, strikes a plate, and from this then a spark of fire goes down in and strikes the powder.

On the sights then, they have recommended that they be restricted to iron sights only, because the muzzleloader gun, you might say, is a very effective weapon. It has the potential of killing, the same as a 30-30, a 30-06, it is very accurate at distances, and you can use a telescopic sight on it the same as you can any other rifle and they have suggested that this restriction on the exposed percussion cap or flintlock and the iron sight be put into any regulations that we have for them,



i.e., the organized groups of muzzleloaders.

Coming back to the percussion or flint-lock exposed caps, the reason they expressed a desire for the exposed part is that there are some guns made -- we will not call them by brand name but there are some made where it looks similar to a 12-gauge shotgun and the caps are put down into the barrel, and in this it is for enforcement purposes and they felt that it would be hard on enforcement people to tell whether this was a muzzleloader or a regular shotgun. Other states have had problems with these types of guns and they wanted to put it in as a precaution in our state to start with.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to recommend or first make an observation. It looks like to me we are getting a lamb ready for the slaughter. I would like to recommend that we exclude any restrictions on the muzzleloaders during our regular hunting season other than those that are prescribed for all hunters. I see no reason. If there is an organized group that wants this on their guns and if they are that organized, then



certainly they can control themselves, and they will only use these types of guns. But just for instance, suppose you come to my house and we are going hunting and you don't have a gun and I happen to have one gun and maybe an extra muzzleloader and I say, "Well, here, Joe, take this muzzleloader," then you are restricted from using it with a scope on it, which would certainly improve. You would be handicapped over the other hunter in the regular season. I see no reason whatsoever to handicap those people who have muzzleloading guns in the regular season if they so choose to use whatever, whatever type cap so long as it meets our regulations regarding all guns, no smaller than 22 rifle, et cetera, and I would like to so move that this be included or changed or whatever you want in our regular season.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Jimmy and Joe, let me just make one quick observation here. I don't have the copy of the bill, but I think this is also language in the bill itself which provides for these restrictions within the law. Isn't that correct?



MR. THOMPSON: For what season?

MR. HERRING: For the muzzleloading season.

MR. THOMPSON: No, no we are not talking about the muzzleloading season. This is during the regular season, when anybody in the world can hunt if he's got a license.

MR. JONES: I agree with Jimmy about that. We are going to disagree in a minute about whether we are going to have a special muzzleloading season, and I think we ought to put those restrictions in the special season, but during the regular season I see no reason to restrict the kind of --

MR. BERRY: Mr. Chairman, I second Mr. Thompson's motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have the bill here, Mr. Director, and it doesn't specify in the bill.

MR. WILLE: Mr. Chairman, you have a motion and second before the Commission. Question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion? It has been moved by Mr. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Berry that we exclude the restrictions, Section E, in the general regulations



concerning muzzleloading firearms. Those in favor say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)

The ayes have it.

All right. Now is there any discussion on the other part of the seasons? If there is not, do I have a motion that we accept the recommendations?

MR. THOMPSON: I move.

MR. JONES: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have a motion by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Jones, that we accept the recommendations of the seasons as presented by -- (interruption) -- well, we have to continue this since I have started the vote, it has to be taken. He will have to come back later. I am sorry. Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

(The full text of the resolution is here made a part of the record.)



WHEREAS, the Chief of the Game Division has presented the recommendations of the Game Division for the 1974-75 hunting seasons, and

WHEREAS, biological data, along with recommendations from sportsmen's clubs, divic clubs, public hearing, police juries, individual letters and other types of recommendations have been considered in making these recommendations, and

WHEREAS, several meetings of the staff and Commission members have been held in compiling these recommendations,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission accept the recommendations as presented by the Chief of the Game Division.

MR. THOMPSON: We just asked you to hold that vote. All right. We can amend it.

THE CHAIRMAN: You will have to amend it. You can't hold a vote once it is started, Jim.



MR. THOMPSON: Well, there may be some question. I was going to amend my motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: You can't amend it now.

MR. THOMPSON: Wait. It has just been brought to my attention that we omitted something that was held last year, and unless Joe and them -- Joe, where are you? -- Joe, west of Highway 61 in West Feliciana and north of Highway 10, either sex season, November 23 and December 21, 1974. They did have a season there last year. John Newsome just brought this to our attention. Would you like to confer there with John a minute and maybe he can give you a more --

MR. HERRING: I think I understand what you are saying, Mr. Thompson. Yes, there was and there is no reason why we shouldn't in that area. We did make some changes in some boundaries there and I am glad that was brought to our attention. We can take care of that in the recommendations of the Commission here. We can take care of that.

THE CHAIRMAN: You don't need a motion?

MR. HERRING: Yes. You can go ahead and make a motion.



THE CHAIRMAN: I mean do you need it, because if I know my parliamentary procedure, this thing would have to be an additional motion, because once you have called for a vote on one side, you cannot amend that motion.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, then let me do it this way. I would like to make the motion that we amend the regulations to include -- as read.

MR. HERRING: We can get that in.

MR. DUPUY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any other discussion on this subject? Gentlemen, do you understand what you are voting on? Tell us, Joe.

MR. HERRING: There was an area in here (indicating) that in setting up the new boundaries and setting up some boundaries that this area for a doe season, which we did have last year, was omitted. I will assure you it was omitted through error and not for any biological reason.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. All right, gentlemen. We have a motion by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Dupuy, that this area be included in the seasons. Those in favor, say aye.



IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no. (No response) The ayes have it. Now, if there is no other discussion on the seasons, thank you, Joe.

(Copy of schedule of hunting seasons as adopted and amended is appended hereto and made a part hereof.)

MR. JONES: I have a discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Jerry, you have something?

MR. JONES: Yes. Sometime at the Alexandria meeting and at other times we discussed the request by the muzzleloaders for a special season. We asked Joe to look into it and I am not asking him and don't want him to come up and explain all the muzzleloader business again. I am very familiar with it. I still couldn't hit with it if I tried. He has prepared, and I have never found out whether that is his recommendation or not, the only thing he will admit that he prepared it, and it is a special muzzleloader --

MR. THOMPSON: I think he has made it quite clear that that was not his recommendation.

MR. JONES: I am not going to ask him



now whether it is or not.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, I am going to ask him.

THE CHAIRMAN: At the proper time, Jimmy.

MR. JONES: He has written here, "Two days: December 14-15; bucks only, on Georgia Pacific, Red Dirt and Thistlewaite Wildlife Management Areas," and he describes these restrictions that we have eliminated in the other regulations, the general regulations, which I think ought to be in here. Mr. Chairman, I am going to move that we --

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me interrupt a little bit. I had discussed this with Marc and Marc had requested that he make one, but go right ahead.

MR. JONES: Oh, it doesn't make any difference who makes the motion. Let me just state my position. My position is that we have been asked to do this on a number of occasions by a fairly large group of people. Now I am informed by my friends that a lot of the deer hunters are going to really be opposed to this because we don't give the 30-06 hunters or this hunter or that



hunter a special season, and I am sure that they are probably correct that we are going to get a big reaction from the hunters and we can abide by that reaction, but what bothers me is that at the Alexandria meeting the only opposition, the only person who spoke in opposition or in some manner questioned it was one of my colleagues, Mr. Thompson, and the Federation, as I understand it, did not make any recommendations one way or the other. I don't know whether they had discussions about it, but I think one way to get the hammer to hit on the head is for us to give them a little season. It won't do that much damage. It is on areas that we regulate. We will see what the results are, and all these deer hunters who want special 30-06 seasons and all this kind of stuff, we are going to jab them a little bit and next year we will hear from them.

I think it will probably be something for lively discussion at the Federation convention. I don't think we can do that much harm and we have been having people ask us for it and ask us for it and we give them a little bit to bite on and if the



opposition rises, let's let the opposition rise and let them have at it.

MR. BERRY: Praise the Lord!

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Jones. Did you have something to say on this, Marc?

MR. DUPUY: I want to speak for it. If Jimmy wants to speak against it, let him go ahead and I will --

MR. THOMPSON: I have that privilege.

MR. DUPUY: That's what I say.

MR. THOMPSON: You don't have to give me anything; I will just take it automatically.

MR. DUPUY: Proceed. I want the last word.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, gentlemen.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Chairman, for our own information here when these minutes are transcribed, what what your motion dealing with Section E, dealing with legal muzzleloading, Mr. Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: That was Jerry's.

MR. JONES: That we eliminate that in the regular gun season.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: So in other words what



you are doing then is eliminating all of Paragraph E? Where there --

MR. THOMPSON: In other words, there is no restriction. If you own a muzzleloader, you can shoot it.

MR. JONES: If it fits the other definitions of a gun, you know.

MR. THOMPSON: If it is a gun and if it is not below a 22-caliber and if it is a shotgun and no bigger than 10-gauge and has buckshot or a ball, then it is perfectly legal.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is during the regular season.

MR. THOMPSON: Then it is legal.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Then you are not eliminating all of Paragraph E. I am just wondering what the record is reflecting.

MR. JONES: We are eliminating all of E.

THE CHAIRMAN: My understanding was the motion was to eliminate all of Section E in the regular deer season but not in the special season should we have one.

MR. THOMPSON: We've got a sharp Director



here, I am telling you right now.

MR. DUPUY: We had better get that straight, because what he is saying --

MR. THOMPSON: Legal muzzle firearms may be used; if we eliminate that, then they cannot be used at all. Is that your point?

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Yes, sir. This is what I am trying to clarify in my own mind what is your objective.

MR. THOMPSON: Excuse me. My objective, I should have said, "Let's exclude that first line," but we will probably need another motion now.

MR. JONES: You have got one now before the house. Would you withdraw your motion?

MR. DUPUY: Yes, I had understood all you were doing was eliminating the restrictions on the muzzleloader during the regular season.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Yes, which was what his intention was, I believe, but when it was set and on the record here for us to transcribe, when we eliminate all of Paragraph E --

MR. THOMPSON: All right. OK.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: -- then you have done



away with muzzleloading --

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to make another motion then --

THE CHAIRMAN: Jimmy, just a second. Let me get this thing straight. Since there has been no second, do you withdraw your motion to later?

MR. JONES: Definitely.

THE CHAIRMAN: O.K. Now, Jimmy, we are open to a motion from you.

MR. THOMPSON: O.K. I would like to make a motion that -- no, I want to leave it all excluded just like it is. They have that right automatically. There is no reason unless -- all right, I will make a motion. I will make a motion that it will be legal for muzzleloading firearms to be used during the regular gun season as prescribed by other rules and regulations.

MR. BERRY: I will second it.

MR. JONES: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Any discussion? It has been moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Berry, that we leave the first --

MR. THOMPSON: No, just as I stated it.



THE CHAIRMAN: You had better state that again, I have forgotten it.

MR. THOMPSON: Oh, she has got it on the books.

THE CHAIRMAN: Got it? O. K.

MR. BERRY: If we haven't got it confused now, we will have it in a minute.

MR. THOMPSON: In other words, all I have done is brought out in crystal-clear terms that they are not excluded from using their gun in the regular season. They have this authority already by the motion that we adopted, adopting our regulations, which says you may use a gun, and certainly a muzzle-loading gun is a gun, so they have that. Now all I have done now is put another motion in that there be some more writing so that they will know that we did include them with special emphasis. Now that is the only way you can say that.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's right. Those in favor, say aye.

IN UNISON: Aye.

THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed, no.

(No response)



The ayes have it.

Now, Jerry, we will accept your motion.

MR. JONES: I move that Joe Herring's writing here be adopted as a regulation pertaining to muzzleloaders. That's Pie Pendley's writing on the typewriter.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, O. K.

MR. DUPUY: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: And seconded by Marc Dupuy. Now discussion.

MR. THOMPSON: Question, with the right to rebuttal, Mr. Dupuy.

THE CHAIRMAN: Since we have had a person speak on the question for it --

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to discuss it.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will have all the pros first.

MR. DUPUY: No, let him go ahead. I will proceed afterwards.

MR. THOMPSON: I don't mind being first. We are joking a lot and I like to see our meetings conducted in this manner. It's not a hard, dry, cut-and-dried thing. We enjoy being Commission



members. I do. Sometimes I have to do things that might be distasteful to me personally, as this that I am about to discuss, because I realize and I said this yesterday that I am going to get a lot of people against me as a Commission member, because I am definitely against a muzzleloading special season over and beyond the regular hunting season for the muzzleloading gun.

My objection to this is manyfold. I won't say it is single or two or three; it is manyfold. It is merely the fact that we are giving some people a toehold and I bear in mind that I am well aware that the legislature said that we may set a special muzzleloading season. They did not say that we must; they said that we may. I have read the deal.

There was a group of people who went to the legislature and asked for this and evidently got it, as evidenced by the Governor's signature on the Act, but why should these people be given an extra season over and above? I shoot a .308 and I use this strictly as a comparison and I might preface these remarks by saying that I no longer



have great interest in shooting deer. I do shoot them. The challenge has become less and I do not have that interest, but why should I be excluded from having a special season with my .308 that I dearly love. The only reason that I have heard -- or two reasons I should say that I have heard the muzzleloader people say themselves or the people who have presented themselves to this Commission is that some of them like to wear coonskin caps, which I have no objection to in any season. They like to dress the part of a frontiersman and -- and this is the thing that they want and this is the thing that I want equally as strongly as they want -- and they want the security of not having anyone else in the woods at the time they are hunting to endanger their lives.

Well, gentlemen, I certainly request, demand, anything I can that I have this same privilege. I don't want anybody shooting at me in the woods, either, and I see no reason why these people should be given a special season, particularly in view of the fact that this is a deadly weapon. This is an effective weapon by the muzzleloaders'



admission at Alexandria and other places; right here at this Commission meeting we have been told by these people that one man, I believe, and correct me if I am wrong, said that he could hit a quarter at how many yards -- who remembers that?

MR. BERRY: 200 yards.

MR. THOMPSON: 200 yards. At Alexandria we questioned a man who was requesting this. He said that this gun is absolutely accurate at 250 yards with the proper powder, the proper caliber, et cetera, and he could absolutely kill a deer.

Now bear in mind I know there are people who shoot them that are not quite as skilled and probably couldn't shoot at this distance, but bear in mind this. The very gun that we are speaking of -- and it is a gun, it is by no way of the imagination anything but a gun -- that this is the gun that decimated and wiped out the deer herd in the early part of our history. This is the gun that wiped them out, because there were none of the modern guns of today.

Now we have rebuilt the herd, and now we are going to give this same gun the opportunity to



come back in and I don't say they are going to wipe them out, but the opportunity to go ahead and hunt deer with this gun at a special season over and above the season of the .308 rifle shooter, which I am one of, and I also would like to have and will make the motion if you pass this -- I know you will defeat it.

But it is not fair. It is inequitable. By no way of the imagination do these people deserve a special season. Now certainly I grant you, and they have already been granted the authority and the right to hunt during the regular season and certainly they should not be eliminated. I glory in their spunk to be there. But by no way, no stretch of the imagination, should they be allowed a special season. You cannot prove to me that they have anything over and above the regular .308 gun hunter that allows them this privilege.

I yield to Mr. Dupuy.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dupuy.

MR. DUPUY: Are you ready?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. DUPUY: Gentlemen, I would like to



speaking for a special muzzleloader season for deer.

On July 11 the Governor signed Senate Bill 635 which became Act 689 of the Legislature of 1974. This provided for a special muzzleloader license of \$5. It dedicates the fee collected by the Commission to the development and the study of deer herds. It authorizes the Commission to establish a special muzzleloader season. It is not directed to do so. It authorizes the Commission to do so.

I consider this Act of the legislature which passed without opposition an expression of legislative intent that the sportsmen of this state who choose to hunt with muzzleloading weapons be provided the opportunity of pursuing their sport during a special season.

Now I grant you that the weapon we are speaking of is not a primitive weapon. It is capable of firing accurately and killing well. On the other hand, it is a single-shot weapon with exposed percussion cap and there is certainly no assurance that the weapon will fire when the trigger is pulled. I think that there will be a



lot better hunters in the woods as a result of muzzleloader hunting because they cannot rely upon multiple fire in the present repeating weapon and at the same time I think that the muzzleloader hunter will have to get closer, be a better stalker and conduct himself in the woods in a much, much more careful manner, because he has one shot. He doesn't have a tendency to fire at moving bush that has often in the past resulted in the unfortunate accidents of killing other hunters, which is very commonplace with multiple-fire rifles.

I think that for a number of years the muzzleloaders have asked for seasons and have not been granted such, and yet the deer herds have continued to increase in numbers and in population to the point now where we have serious problems of crop depredation and the necessity for having doe seasons.

We have recommended in this resolution, Mr. Jones and myself, an experimental season of only two days in length and only on three game management areas. There are quite a number of restrictions that go with it, namely, single shot,



black powder, exposed percussion cap, no iron sights. Now with those restrictions and with the two-day limitation and with the approach that the muzzleloaders have made to the legislature and with the expression of the legislature in granting this authority for this Commission, I feel that the muzzleloaders are entitled to a minimum of the two-day experimental season. I see no danger to the establishment of the future deer seasons, because they are most liberal, as they are now, for hunters of all kinds, with bow and arrow and gun, shotgun and rifle, and I just think that with the Act authorizing this Commission to establish regulations as to the type and the size of the weapons, with these restrictions that we have suggested, I believe that we owe it to the sportsmen of this state who choose to hunt with muzzleloaders that they would be granted a special experimental exclusive muzzleloader season.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen of the Commission, I have heard from a pro and a con and now a pro, and if there is someone against it, would you care to speak?



MR. BERRY: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a couple of observations.

Mr. Dupuy mentioned the crop depredation by the deer herds, as though this muzzleloading season is going to any way affect that. If we have got crop depredation, and we need to limit it more, we should do it in the regular season and give everybody a chance to shoot at them. I believe like Mr. Thompson believes that we should all have a chance to shoot those deer.

I think if a man wants to shoot a muzzleloading gun, he can go out there in the regular season and do it. I think this also encourages a bunch of people to buy a muzzleloading gun and it might be a boon to the manufacturer, but I believe like Mr. Thompson believes, that what is good for the goose is good for the gander. I don't think this special interest group deserves any more hunting days than I do or anybody else does.

MR. THOMPSON: Now, I would like to rebut.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone else? If not, I am going to call on Mr. Thompson for rebuttal. Mr. Thompson.



MR. THOMPSON: I would like to ask Mr. Joe Herring what are his recommendations in regard to a special muzzleloading season. I would like a simple yes, you recommend it, or no, you don't, but you can go ahead and elaborate.

MR. BERRY: That's your prerogative, Joe.

MR. HERRING: First I would like to say I would not recommend a special muzzleloading season for the state which has been requested by the muzzleloaders. This has been requested over a period of years, going back some 10 or 15 years you might say, that we have had different groups, different individuals to ask for this.

In setting our deer seasons over the state as a whole we have lengthened our seasons to take care of any special interest group, so we now have in our state one of the longest deer seasons that you will find anywhere in our nation. Some people have compared our season maybe with Mississippi or other adjoining states. Last year we had 41 days. They had 35 days. So we have a long season. In some of these areas, like Areas 2, 4, 5 and 6, it is still hunting only in these areas.



There are areas in there that people can be alone, people can possibly get to themselves and hunt. They are not overcrowded in these areas in the state, and as far as a special recommendation over the state like that, I would say that these are effective weapons. They are just as effective, as I mentioned earlier as a 30-30 or a 30.06 or maybe a 33-08 and some other guns, and as far as a special season on a basis like that that they have recommended, even coming in with the archery season, I could not recommend it.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, Joe.

MR. DUPUY: You had better quit while you are ahead.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: No, I am not going to quit while I am ahead. I want it all said. After all, you know, in fact I am going to tell you something like this. It appears to me that what you are saying -- please bear in mind, with due respect to our legislature; they are learned people but they have a tremendous workload and lots of times a little pressure for something seemingly unimportant



can slip by.

I certainly wouldn't want to be put in the class of being a yes-man. When I was appointed on this Commission, I don't know whether I swore to it or not but I meant to, that I would uphold the Wild Life and Fisheries Commission to the best of my advantage and to the best of my ability, and I think maybe the legislature made a mistake, so I wouldn't want to be a yes-man, Marc, because the legislature said for me to do it.

Had the legislature meant implicitly that we do this, they would have so worded their Act, but they didn't do that. They just merely said that we may. So I can't be a yes-man on those respects.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Thompson, you might also note that this will encourage some of the younger hunters to use muzzleloading guns. As you well know, if you over-powder those things a little bit and you touch that trigger, you kind of self-destruct yourself. I don't think it is good for us to encourage the youngsters to take these muzzleloaders into the woods.



MR. THOMPSON: Correct. In a survey of a governor or two back, a survey was made that showed, and I have said this many times, showed that the sportsmen do not stick together. They do not come as a united front, and this survey showed that they really didn't count as far as governmental politics was concerned. I have reference to this group that came to fight for a muzzle-loading act in the legislature.

What I am saying to you is this. Certainly two days wouldn't hurt us on any of these game management areas. I realize that. Beyond a question or a shadow of a doubt I realize that, but it is a foothold that can grow into a monster and I don't want to see this monster grow. The sportsmen in all probability won't say anything about this. I am speaking of the other people, shooting in the other seasons, because it is so minute and because of these surveys that have been borne out, but believe you, when they get a long season, which they will be asking for more days next year and the following year and sooner or later you will have two weeks and two months, etc.



Maybe at that time, and I am certainly going to rely on the Federation because you will be the people to carry this and get the comments from the sportsmen, and I certainly know and hope that you won't listen to a few -- but Marc, you gave some things such as a single shot misfire. Have you ever had -- well, let me ask a question of Joe. Joe, I believe you answered this yesterday that you thought that most deer are killed with the first shot of any gun or rifle, et cetera, in the woods. Am I correct?

MR. HERRING: That is correct, Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Very few are killed with the second shot?

MR. HERRING: Most of the deer hunters do try to choose a shot as much as possible and make the first shot effective, and most of the deer are killed with the first shot.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, that is what I wanted to tell you. That first shot is just as good, and I know this, and I will have to yield to you that probably there is more probability of



a misfire under the conditions of the muzzleloader than there are with a .308 or another type gun, but there are misfires with every type gun that I know of. I don't believe I know of a gun that hasn't misfired, whether it was the fault of the ammunition, the striker or whatever, but I will yield to that.

The moving target -- let me tell you this. There are damned fools and there are damned fools, and whether they have got a muzzleloader or not doesn't relieve this situation. I say to you this, if there is a muzzleloader in the woods and it is getting dark and it is about time for him to come out of the woods and he has got one shot and he does hear something in the woods, and if he is one of those damned fools, he will take a sound shot, just as will the regular hunter, the damned fool regular hunter, because everyone knows that, anyone with an expertise of guns.

So, you haven't presented to me one single valid reason why we should give them a special season. You made note of the fact that there were plenty of deer. Well, if there were



plenty of deer and it would not hurt to have a longer season, then we sitting on this board are derelict in our duty to reserve or whatever we did by not giving everyone the opportunity to kill those deer if they are surplus. I assume that you meant that they needed to be killed. If they did need to be killed, then we should have been given that opportunity or the regular hunter should have been given that opportunity, so we are derelict in our duty. That won't hold water.

I could go on probably for two or three hours. I think I have made my point that I don't want these boys to get a toehold. I have nothing against them personally. I just don't think they deserve it, and my duty on this Commission is to fight for whatever I think and believe, and this I strongly and very sincerely think and believe.

MR. BERRY: Jimmy, it sounds like to me you want to equate this to the old poorhouses back in 1930, when we felt sorry for people who couldn't make a living and we started feeding them and this has evolved today into the food stamp lickens and I agree with you, we don't want it to get out of hand.



Give them a toehold and --

THE CHAIRMAN: Just a minute.

MR. DUPUY: It seems to me that there has been quite a bit of discussion, some distortion, and a heck of a lot of argument, some substantiated, some maybe can be backed up, but every single thing can be refuted, one side or the other.

We are not going to settle anything by arguing back and forth as to whether or not a muzzleloader is or is not a sportsman or whether a modern rifle cartridge misfires as often as or more often than a black powder and exposed percussion cap rifle would misfire.

Mr. Chairman, you have a motion and a second. I move the question.

MR. JONES: Have I the right to close?

THE CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Jerry. Do you move the previous question, Mr. Dupuy?

MR. DUPUY: The only question before the house, and that is with regard to the establishment of a special muzzleloader season.

MR. BERRY: Would you read the motion?

THE CHAIRMAN: The question has been



called for.

MR. THOMPSON: We had a request for --

MR. JONES: Do I have a right to closing argument?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, you do.

MR. JONES: The question has been called and I will restrict my closing remarks to what has been said before, but I merely want to say that I don't feel that you can make any real argument for and a little argument against. The main thing that influences me is that we sit on the Commission, and I don't want to be like the Bureau in Washington and when the sportsmen come and they say, "We would like to do this," and the biologists say it is not going to hurt anything, and they would like to try it and we would limit it to a little area and we try to be cooperative with them. We give those that we feel will oppose, and that is the normal deer hunter, we give him the opportunity to be heard. We gave it to him this year and we certainly, if we do this, they can come back and show us that we are wrong, and we shouldn't do it.

It makes me feel less a bureaucrat to



be able to give to the sportsmen something that they want even though we might feel that they shouldn't have it. When they come and ask us for it and we are fluid enough to say, "Well, O.K., we are going to try it," -- I think we did that one time with the coon hunters -- we put them off up there on one game management area. They wanted to go in there with the dogs and I think we did that with some fox hunters to try to appease them in some manner.

I agree with my friend Mr. Thompson that there is a lot more that can be said against this, and I have some other friends who have very vehemently told me that, you know, who are a lot better deer hunters than I am, that you are wrong, but I think that we can't really go wrong if we give them the opportunity to show us that this is a good sport and we ought to do it. We are giving the opportunity to the other hunters to come in and show us that we are wrong next year.

I am not really that much in favor of it. I am really in favor of letting them just go ahead and try and if it is wrong, it is wrong, and we can



always back out of it next year. I am ready to vote.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Jones, --

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, gentlemen.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Chairman, may I say one thing to Mr. Jones, that I agree with you somewhat in what you are saying but not in principle. In fact, you say that we are getting like the bureaucrats in Washington.

MR. JONES: I don't want to be like the bureaucrats.

MR. BERRY: I don't either.

MR. JONES: And of all the people I know who will not be, it is Doyle Berry.

MR. BERRY: When we started back in the Thirties and let dear old Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his bureaucrats start usurping our states' rights a little bit at a time, you look around and they have usurped almost all of them now, and I am like Thompson, I don't want to give them a toehold.

MR. THOMPSON: It was a real nice talk, though, Jones. I thought it was most fair and real



good.

MR. JONES: I appreciate that. Let's vote.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now hold it, everyone. Let's keep this thing in order. Now I have heard from a pro and a con and a pro and a con and have allowed Jerry Jones to close, a statement which should end discussion, but our Director has asked me -- he has been sitting here very patiently --

MR. THOMPSON: Which side is he on?

THE CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Thompson. The Director has --

MR. THOMPSON: He has already had his closing remarks if he is against it!

THE CHAIRMAN: The Director has asked to be permitted to -- gentlemen, gentlemen, just a minute here. Now the Chair is going to rule, and if somebody wants to take me to the parliamentary law book, well, I am ready, that our Director shall have a few minutes for remarks. Closing statement has been made. Take note of that, please.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Chairman and



Members of the Commission, remarks could be construed as to be observations as Mr. Thompson has mentioned many, many times, and we have had to make that observation during the last 60-day session which our Division Chief, Assistant Directors and myself have attended, because there were over 150 bills that were introduced by individual legislators affecting this department, fifty of which, approximately fifty of which became law.

One of those bills was this one bill that we are dealing with now, and the original intent and the original language of the bill was to direct this Commission to establish a 14-day special muzzleloading season. It was Mr. Yancey and Mr. Herring and many others and myself that were strong enough to go to the committee and ask them to give the Commission the authority to set a season if they saw fit and not the legislature to direct this Commission, because we felt that the legislature was not biologists and they were not, they didn't know how to manage the resource, and this was left with the Commission and the field people of the Wild Life and Fisheries



Commission and they thought in their wisdom it was a good idea and just authorized the setting of a season if the Commission so felt.

This is what I want to make clear, that this legislature was more than fair, especially on this bill when they were ready to accept an amendment to remove the direction and just an authorization.

MR. BERRY: If they are going to run it, they don't need the Board, do they?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, as Chairman I have no right to discuss or vote, but I want to say this, and since we have our attorney here, I think the legislature was in error and I wish you would check it. I think you will find that in your constitutional act and constitutional amendment that the Wild Life and Fisheries Commission was given the sole power, not permissive power but the sole power to set seasons. Am I correct or do you know?

MR. PETER DUFFY: Correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Correct. O. K. Then you cannot repeal a constitutional act or a constitu-



tional amendment by legislative act, am I correct?

MR. DUFFY: The overall administration of wild life has been delegated by the constitution but there is nothing in there that says that you have to fix seasons. It doesn't say that at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: But can you repeal a constitutional act or constitutional amendment by a legislative act? Can you legally repeal one of those?

MR. DUFFY: No, you can't.

THE CHAIRMAN: Cannot. That's all I want. Now I want you to understand I am not arguing pro or con, but I thought that we ought to bring these out.

Now there is one other thing I want to clear up, and if you will stay with me just a minute. We have referred to E, Section E of the general regulations several times. Marc referred to it in his special motion. Now I would like to have this perfectly clear. As I see it here, and as our able Director has brought out, I believe, gentlemen, if you will look at Section E, get it out please, and then this will clear the thing up without a motion



and we can take a vote on it.

I believe what we were talking about in Mr. Thompson's original motion was that we were going to leave out this special regulation that the guns without percussion caps that were exposed would not be used, and that is really all you need to leave out. Any muzzleloading gun can be used.

Now, Marc, you mentioned in your motion, or Jerry, that those would be included.

MR. THOMPSON: Clay, that is just in the special season.

THE CHAIRMAN: Correct. Now all you really want to do in this special season, and I bring this out so that our people who are taking the notes and are going to write it up, all you really want to leave out is here that they can use any muzzleloader and the only thing it will be necessary to say, leave out "with percussion caps and flintlocks exposed". Is that right?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: That clears that up.

MR. THOMPSON: That will take a little undoing but she can do it.



THE CHAIRMAN: That problem is solved then.

MR. JONES: It is solved, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I understood it, we had taken out the first sentence and really what we need to do is take out the last part.

Now, Jerry, in your motion, just before I am fixing to state it -- luckily I wrote it down before all this discussion -- do you want to leave it as it is or do you want to also exclude the --

MR. JONES: Just like it is, just like it is.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just like it is. O. K. Now, we will state the motion. It has been moved by Mr. Jones and seconded by Mr. Dupuy that a two-day special season for muzzleloaders be set December 14 and 15, bucks only, three areas, Georgia-Pacific, Red Dirt and Thistlewaite.

Since there has been so much discussion, the Chair is going to ask for a roll call vote. Mr. Secretary, will you call the roll and take the vote?

MR. DUPUY: The motion with these



restrictions?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, and with the restrictions as outlined here, and if anybody wants me to read them, I will read them. O.K., Mr. Secretary, you take the vote?

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Jones, how do you vote?

MR. JONES: I vote yes.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: I want to say that fancy word they said on TV last night, but I say no.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Dupuy.

MR. DUPUY: I vote yes.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Jean Lapeyre.

MR. LAPEYRE: I vote yes.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Berry.

MR. BERRY: I vote no.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Wille.

MR. WILLE: I vote yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the vote is four to two. The vote is yes, four, and no, two, and the Chair doesn't get a vote.

MR. JONES: May I make a statement?



THE CHAIRMAN: I recognize Mr. Jones.

MR. JONES: I move that we don't recognize Mr. Thompson for any motions hereafter, in view of what he said, he was going to make a motion, so he can have a special season.

(Laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, O. K.

MR. THOMPSON: I won't make that motion.

MR. BERRY: There is one thing for sure, Thompson. You don't always win even if you are right. (Laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN: O. K. Now, gentlemen, we have in the audience --

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: Mr. Herring has the crossbow legislation that needs to be brought up.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, that isn't on here. O. K. We have an item that is not on here and I will put it under other business, Joe, discussion of the crossbow.

DIRECTOR ANGELLE: We don't need an adoption.

MR. HERRING: No, there is no adoption. The Director just asked that we do make the sports-



men aware that during the last session of the legislature that there was a provision made for -- I will have to read some of this -- that a licensee with an arm or hand amputated or otherwise impaired to the extent of permanent total disability of such arm or hand, as certified by a medical doctor duly licensed to practice medicine in this state and an approved permit from the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission, could use a crossbow during the regular bow-and-arrow season.

That was the restriction that they put on and this was a legislative act. We are just bringing this to the Commission and to the sportsmen who are here today that this was a legislative act and we will abide by it now as far as the crossbow goes during the regular bow-and-arrow season for that type of person with that type of restriction.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Joe. Now is there anything else that we have left out that anyone knows about? I know; I am going to call on him, but I want to get through the Commission business first. Yes, sir, you wanted to speak on



the shrimp. Yes, you. I didn't get your name.

Mr. Veillon, I am going to give you a chance if you want to. (Mr. Veillon, leaving, nods negatively.)

MR. EDGAR MONNEN: My name is Edgar Monnen. I live in Boothville, Louisiana. I am in the hardware business and every day people come, trawlers come home and buy trawl webbing from me, whatever they need for their boats, and what I can't understand is that the big boats, the large can trawl twelve months in the year and the other boats can only trawl when the season is open.

Now on the west bank you all close the season on the west bank because of the small shrimp and you all allow the people to go on the east bank for two weeks, to trawl for two weeks. Now the question is this. This is what I say should be done. Why not close the season for one month on the big boats and let them shrimp roam the coast on both sides of the river and let them come in and breed and go out?

You have a biologist man. He should be able to tell you when them shrimp are going to



breed and when them shrimp are big enough to be caught. Then you are going to have plenty of shrimp.

Now this season was open two weeks ahead of time because them fellows from Bayou Lafourche and all was squawking about trawling. Well, they want to catch them great big shrimp. They don't want to catch the little shrimp. They don't want to catch the little small shrimp. They want to catch them great big shrimp. I say this, I say if you close the season one month on the big boats that trawls in and outside waters, you would do a hell of a lot better than you are doing right now, and the shrimp will come in and breed and then they will go out theirselves, go out theirselves.

Now I don't see no reason why this can't be done. The trawling season should have been closed two weeks longer this year than it ever was. Then they would have had great big shrimp. They would have had big Brazilians. No, in place of that they caught the small Brazilians. Now in two weeks time, if anybody knows anything about shrimp, they know how big that shrimp will be in two weeks



time, so I mean it is up to you all to do whatever you all want to do. I mean I am not here to tell you or try to tell you what to do with the Conservation, but to me, if I had anything to do with it, if I would be sitting down there and have a voice on it, I mean it is up to you all, if you all want to have shrimp, if you all want to have shrimp in Louisiana, fine. If you don't want to have shrimp in Louisiana, it is all right with me, because I mean I can eat something else besides shrimp.

I mean I am telling you this for your own good. I don't know whether any people came in here or not and spoke to you all, but you ask any trawler that trawls for a living and ask him the size of the shrimp, what the size of the shrimp is. You closed the west side because the white shrimp is small now. I don't blame you, and you let them trawl two weeks on the east side. Well, on the east side, on the east side the shrimp are are still there, you have still got white shrimp on the east side, too, but the whole thing boils down to one month, one month, and you all should be able to set that one month when the time that



the trawling season should be closed for the breeding of those shrimp. One month, that is all you need. Close it down for the big boats, all of them, all different size boats, and let that 30 days elapse and let them shrimp roam our coasts and you will find out how much more shrimp you will have. I thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: We thank you very much and appreciate your statements. I am going to ask that our biologists take them under consideration with the point of view of advising us. Thank you again, sir, for coming up.

Now, do we have anyone that I have skipped? I believe Mr. Veillon and them said they didn't care to. If there is nothing else --

MR. JONES: I move we adjourn.

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to state before I accept the motion to adjourn that the Board will meet in Baton Rouge August 13 for the purpose of setting the season on our migratory waterfowl, and we will have the regular meeting in New Orleans on August 26 and 27.

I now therefore declare this meeting



adjourned.

. . . Thereupon, at 12:35 o'clock
p.m., July 30, 1974, the regular
monthly Board meeting of the
Commission was adjourned. . . .

Kathryn G. Chamberlin,
Reporter.



1974-75 HUNTING SEASONS

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS

(Shooting hours--one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

- QUAIL: November 28-February 28; Daily Bag Limit 10, Possession 20.
RABBIT: October 5-February 28; Daily Bag Limit 8, Possession 16.
SQUIRREL: October 5-January 12; Daily Bag Limit 8, Possession 16.
BEAR: December 1-15; one per day, one per season. See Schedule.
DEER: One per day, 6 per season. See schedule and map.
TURKEY: , Daily Bag Limit 1, Season Limit 2, Gobblers only. (Dogs, baiting, handguns and rifles prohibited for taking of turkey). See schedule and map.
ARCHERY SEASON: October 1-January 19; October 1-20 bucks only; remainder of season either sex. See schedule.
COMMERCIAL HUNTING PRESERVES: October 1-April 30; Penreared birds only.

HUNTING-GENERAL PROVISIONS

THE TAKING OF GAME QUADRUPEDS OR BIRDS from aircraft, automobiles or other moving vehicles is prohibited.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS - Use of bait and live decoys prohibited. Hunters of ducks and geese who have reached their 16th birthday must have a federal waterfowl stamp signed by the licensee or permittee. A federal waterfowl stamp may be obtained from any U. S. Post Office. Use of shotguns larger than 10 gauge or capable of holding more than three shells prohibited. The plug used in guns must be incapable of being removed without disassembling gun. No persons shall kill or cripple any migratory game bird without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird and include it in his daily bag limit. The shooting of crippled waterfowl and other migratory game birds from running motor boats is prohibited. No person shall take migratory game birds from or by means of any motor boat or other water craft having a motor attached unless the motor has been completely shut off and its forward progress therefrom has ceased: provided, that a craft under power may be

used to retrieve dead or crippled birds; however, crippled birds may not be shot from such craft under power. The legal possession limits of resident game birds and game quadrupeds may be possessed during the closed season, if they have been legally taken during open season.

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS - Use of shotguns larger than 10 guage or capable of holding more than three shells prohibited. The plug used in guns must be incapable of being removed without disassembling gun.

NON-GAME BIRDS - All resident and migratory wild birds not listed herein as game birds or outlaw birds are protected.

OUTLAW BIRDS - English sparrow, starlings, and when destructive to crops; red-winged black birds (rice birds), and grackles (chocks).

ENDANGERED SPECIES - The taking of the following species is prohibited:

Wolf, Florida Panther (Cougar), Brown Pelican, Southern Bald Eagle, Red Cockaded Woodpecker, Peregrine Falcon, American Ivory Billed Woodpecker. The American Alligator is not considered an endangered species in La. by Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission but is on the federal Endangered Species List and may not be taken.

OUTLAW QUADRUPEDS - Foxes, Wildcats, Coyotes, Armadillos.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

SHOOTING HOURS:

1. Doves: 12 noon to sunset.
2. Teal: Sunrise to sunset (September season).
3. Ducks: (except September Teal season), Coots, Geese, Rails, Gallinules, Woodcock and Snipe.

DOVES: North Zone: (That portion of the state north of U.S. Hwy. 190)
3-way split: September 1-15, October 12-November 17, and December 21-January 7.

South Zone: (That portion of the state south of U.S. Hwy. 190)
2-way split: October 12-December 2, December 21-January 7.

Daily Bag Limit 12, Possession 24 in both zones.

TEAL: September 21-September 29: Daily Bag Limit 4, Possession 8. Blue-winged and green-winged only. Duck stamp required.

DUCKS:

COOTS:

GEESE:

RAILS: November 9-January 17.
King and Clapper; Daily Bag Limit 15 in the aggregate, Possession 30.
Sora and Virginia; Daily Bag and Possession Limits 25 in the aggregate.

GALLINULES: September 21-November 29. Daily Bag Limit 15, Possession 30.

SNIPE: (Wilson's): December 7-February 9. Daily Bag Limit 8, Possession 16.

WOODCOCK: December 7-February 9. Daily Bag Limit 5, Possession 10.

CROWS: Crows and blackbirds in Louisiana are year-round depredators and may be taken at any time.

1974-75 DEER HUNTING SCHEDULE

A. Bag, One legal deer per day, six legal deer per season.

B. A legal buck is defined as deer with visible antlers having antler of boney material that has broken naturally through the skin. The killing of bucks without at least one visible antler as described above and the killing of doe deer is prohibited except where specifically permitted.

- C. Deer hunting restricted to legal bucks only, except where otherwise specifically permitted.
- D. Either sex deer or any deer is defined as male or female deer, except spotted fawns which are protected, taken in any area designated and regulated as such.
- E. Legal muzzleloading firearms may be used during open gun seasons for all game species in season, except no rifles allowed for hunting of wild turkey.

EXCEPT Special Muzzleloading season on Georgia-Pacific, Red Dirt and Thistlethwaite Wildlife Management Areas - See Wildlife Management Area schedule.

- F. It shall be unlawful to hunt or shoot deer with a rifle smaller than .22 caliber or a shotgun using a shell loaded with shot less than buckshot or rifled slug.
- G. Still hunting only prohibits the use of dogs for hunting or the training of dogs in areas so designated, including wildlife management or refuge areas. In all other areas deer hunting will be permitted with or without dogs.
- H. All areas not specifically designated as being open are hereby closed.
- I. Archery season: Still hunting only; October 1-January 19 inclusive; Bucks only October 1-20. Either sex deer may be taken October 21-January 19 in all areas declared open for deer hunting including wildlife management areas. Anywhere bucks only season is in progress for gun hunting, archery hunters are required to conform to the bucks

only regulations, including wildlife management areas. Archery season closed on Pointe-au-Chien and Salvador Wildlife Management Areas. For details, see provisions under wildlife management area schedule. Special bow and arrow regulations: Arrows used for hunting deer shall have well sharpened metal broadhead blades not less than 7/8 inch in width.

The following shall be unlawful:

1. To have in possession any gun while hunting with bow and arrow during the special bow and arrow deer season.
2. To have in possession or under control while hunting any poisoned or drugged arrows, arrows with explosive tips, or any bow drawn held or released by mechanical means except as specified by law for amputees.
3. To hunt deer with a bow having a pull less than 30 pounds.

J. HUNTER ORANGE: Deer hunters (except on property which is privately owned and legally posted) shall display a total of 400 square inches of "Hunter Orange" material on the head or chest, and/or back.

K. HUNTING OR DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS: Hunting or the discharge of firearms on or across roads, highways, and levees located in this state is hereby prohibited.

1975 TURKEY SEASON SCHEDULE

March 15-April 27, 1975

Daily limit one gobbler. Season limit two gobblers, still hunting only. The use of dogs or baiting in taking or attempting to take turkeys is illegal. It shall be legal to take turkeys with shotguns and longbows and arrows but by no other means whatsoever. The shooting of turkeys from moving or stationary vehicles of any type is prohibited.

TURKEY SEASON OPEN ONLY IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

Area A. 30 days; March 29-April 27

Portions of Union and Morehouse Parishes. East of La. Hwy. 549 from Arkansas line to La. Hwy. 348 at Conway; north of La. Hwys. 348 and 33 from Conway to Marion; east of La. Hwy. 143 from Marion to Linville; south of La. Hwy. 828 from Linville to Bayou DeLoutre; east of Bayou DeLoutre from La. Hwy. 828 to La. Hwy. 2; north of Hwy. 2 from Bayou DeLoutre to Sterlington and junction of U. S. Hwy. 165; west and north of La. Hwy. 2 and U. S. Hwy. 165 to junction of La. Hwy. 139 at Bastrop; west of La. Hwys. 139 and 140 from Bastrop to Bonita; west of U. S. Hwy. 165 from Bonita to Arkansas line. See Wildlife Management Area Schedule for Union and Georgia-Pacific Wildlife Management Areas.

Area B. 30 days; March 29-April 27

Portions of Madison, Franklin, Catahoula, Concordia, and Tensas Parishes. South of U. S. Hwy. 80 from Tallulah to La. Hwy. 17, east of La. Hwys. 17 and 15 from Delhi to Winnsboro to Clayton;

west of U. S. Hwy 65 from Clayton to Tallulah.

Area C. 37 days; March 15-April 20

All or portions of East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany Parishes. East of La. Hwy. 969 from the Mississippi State Line to La. Hwy. 66; east of La. Hwy. 66 through Turnbull to La. Hwy. 968; south of La. Hwy. 968 from La. Hwy. 66 to the Como Road; south of the Como Road from La. Hwy. 968 to the Louisiana-Arkansas Railroad; east of the Louisiana-Arkansas Railroad from the Como Road to St. Francisville. East of Mississippi River from St. Francisville to Baton Rouge. North of U. S. Hwy. 190 from Baton Rouge to the Amite River; east of the Amite River from U. S. Hwy. 190 to Lake Maurepas; north of Lake Maurepas from the Amite River to U. S. Hwy. 51; and west of U. S. Hwy. 51 from Lake Maurepas to the junction of U. S. Hwy. 190, north of U. S. Hwy 190 to junction of U. S. Hwy. 90; north of U. S. Hwy. 90 from junction with U. S. Hwy. 190 to Mississippi State Line (East Pearl River).

Area D. 37 days; March 15-April 20

Within Pointe Coupee Parish bounded on the north by La. Hwy. 1 and the north Morganza Floodway Levee; on the south by U. S. Hwy. 190; on the east by the East Atchafalaya Basin protection levee and on the west by the Atchafalaya River.

Area E. 10 days; March 29-April 7

That portion of East Carroll Parish lying east of the main line (new) Mississippi River levee from the Arkansas State Line to the Madison Parish Line.

Area F. 23 days; March 29-April 20

Claiborne and Union Parishes. East of U. S. Hwy. 79 from Arkansas Line to Junction of La. Hwy. 2 at Homer, north of La. Hwy. 2 from Homer to U. S. Hwy. 167 at Bernice, West of U. S. Hwy. 167 from La. Hwy. 2 at Bernice to the Arkansas State Line.

Area G. 23 days; March 29-April 20

Portions of Ouachita, Jackson, Winn, and Caldwell Parishes.

West of La. Hwy. 499 from Sikes to La. Hwy. 4; north of La. Hwy. 4 to La. Hwy. 557 at Vixen. West of La. Hwy. 557 from Vixen to La. Hwy. 34. South and east of La. Hwy 34 to La. Hwy. 126. North of La. Hwy. 126 to Sikes.

BEAR SEASON

Fifteen (15) days; December 1-15; in that portion of Pointe Coupee Parish bounded on the north by the Texas Pacific Railroad; on the south by the Missouri Pacific Railroad; on the west by the Atchafalaya River; and on the east by the east Morganza Floodway protection levee.

1974-75 HUNTING SEASONS

DESCRIPTION OF AREAS

Area 1 -- 46 days

23 days with or without dogs; November 23-December 15

23 days with or without dogs; December 21-January 12

All or portions of Richland, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, Catahoula, St. Martin, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Iberia, St. Mary, St. James, Concordia, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, Livingston, Lafayette, St. Tammany, St. John, St. Charles, Tangipahoa, Jefferson, Plaquemines, Lafourche, Ascension, Assumption, St. Bernard, Orleans, Terrebonne, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and East Baton Rouge Parishes.

South of U. S. Hwy. 80 from Mississippi State Line to Delhi, East of La. Hwy. 17 from Delhi to the junction of La. Hwy. 4. South and east of La. Hwy. 4 from the junction of La. Hwy. 17 to Boeuf River. East of Boeuf, Ouachita and Black Rivers from Hwy. 4 to Red River. South and east of the Red River from Black River to La. Hwy. 115. East of La. Hwy. 115 from Red River to Bunkie. East of La. Hwy. 29 from Bunkie to U. S. Hwy. 167 at Ville Platte, east of U. S. Hwys. 167 and 90 from Ville Platte to New Iberia.

South of La. Hwy. 14 from New Iberia to the Vermilion-Iberia Parish line and east of the Vermilion-Iberia Parish line from La. Hwy. 14 to Vermilion Bay.

Also west and south of the Mississippi River and Mississippi State Line from U. S. Hwy. 80 in Madison Parish to Thompson Creek. West of Thompson Creek from the Mississippi State Line to U. S. Hwy. 61. West of U. S. Hwy. 61 from Thompson Creek to Baton Rouge and west of the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to La. Hwy. 22 in Ascension Parish. South of La. Hwy. 22 from the Mississippi River to the Tchefuncte River at Madisonville. West of the Tchefuncte River

from Madisonville to Lake Pontchartrain. South and West of Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne from Tchefuncte River to Mississippi Sound.

EXCEPT that portion of St. John Parish south of Pass Manchac from Lake Pontchartrain to U. S. Hwy. 51. East of U. S. Hwy. 51 from Pass Manchac to La. Hwy. 638 (Frenier Beach Road). North of La. Hwy. 638 from U. S. Hwy. 51 to Lake Pontchartrain. West of Lake Pontchartrain from La. Hwy. 638 to Pass Manchac, which will be for STILL HUNTING ONLY.

AND EXCEPT that portion of Plaquemines Parish on the East side of the Mississippi River from the termination of La. Hwy. 39 or the northern boundary of Bohemia Wildlife Management Area to the lower end of the parish, on the west side of the Mississippi River between the Mississippi River Levee and the back levee from Port Sulphur to Empire and from the lower side of Doullut Canal or Empire-Gulf Waterway to the lower end of the parish which shall be STILL HUNTING ONLY.

AND EXCEPT that portion of St. Landry Parish surrounding Thistlethwaite Wildlife Management Area, that is bounded on the north and east by La. Hwy. 359, on west by La. Hwy. 10 and on the south by La. Hwy. 103, which will have the same season as Thistlethwaite Wildlife Management Area.

EITHER SEX HUNTING

ST. LANDRY PARISH

First 2 days of the first segment November 23, 24, in that portion surrounding the Thistlethwaite W.M.A.; bounded on the north and east by La. Hwy. 359, on the west by La. Hwy. 10, and on the south by La. Hwy. 103.

EITHER SEX HUNTING (continued)**POINTE COUPEE PARISH**

First 5 days of each segment, November 23-27 and December 21-25, in that area south of La. Hwys. 10 and 1 from Morganza to New Roads. West of La. Hwy. 1 from New Roads to Parlange Lane. West of La. Hwy. 78 from La. Hwy. 1 to U. S. Hwy. 190 at Livonia. East of La. Hwys. 77 and 10 from Livonia to Morganza.

ALSO--South and West of the East Atchafalaya Floodway Levee and south of U.S. Hwy. 190 to include only Sections 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51 in Township 6 South, Range 8 East and Section 93, 94, 111 and the Southwest portion of Section 112 in Township 7 South-Range 9 East.

ALSO--That portion of the parish lying north and west of the Lacour levee from the Atchafalaya River to the south end of La. Hwy. 419 and that portion lying north and east of the Morganza Floodway Forebay Levee from La. Hwy. 419 to Morganza.

ALSO--The first 13 days of the second segment December 21 to January 2, in that area bounded on the east by the East Atchafalaya Floodway Levee, on the south by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, on the west by the Atchafalaya River, on the north by the North Boundary of the Lottie Wildlife Protective Association.

MADISON, TENSAS PARISHES

First 5 days of each segment, November 23-27 and December 21-25 in all of Tensas Parish and that portion of Madison Parish lying south of U.S. Hwy. 80.

EXCEPT on all Louisiana lands lying east of the Mississippi River main line levee where either sex deer will be legal only the first 5 days of the first segment, November 23-27.

ASSUMPTION, LAFOURCHE*, ST. CHARLES, ST. MARTIN (Ward 6),
PLAQUEMINES*, ST. JOHN, ST. JAMES, AND JEFFERSON* PARISHES.

First day of each segment, November 23 and December 21, in all of
the above parishes.

*Except closed south of Intracoastal Canal.

EAST FELICIANA AND EAST BATON ROUGE PARISHES.

First day of each segment, November 23 and December 21 in those
portions of East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge Parishes south of Thompson's
Creek from U. S. Hwy. 61 to the Mississippi River, east of the Mississippi
River from Thompson's Creek to Baton Rouge, west of U. S. Hwy. 61 from
Baton Rouge to Thompson's Creek.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

First day of each segment, November 23 and December 21 in that area
north of La. Hwy. 10 from Mississippi River to U.S. Hwy. 61, west of U.S.
Hwy. 61 to Mississippi state line, south of Mississippi state line to
main channel of Mississippi River, west of main channel Mississippi River
to La. Hwy. 10.

Area 2 -- 44 days

16 days still hunting only; November 2-17.

16 days with or without dogs; November 23-December 8

12 days with or without dogs; December 21-January 1

All or parts of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, DeSoto, Bienville, Red River, Natchitoches, Sabine, Winn, Catahoula, LaSalle, Caldwell, Ouachita, Richland, Franklin, West Carroll, Morehouse, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Claiborne, Grant, Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, and Jefferson Davis Parishes.

West of Bayou Macon from the Arkansas State Line to U. S. Hwy. 80.

North of U. S. Hwy. 80 from Bayou Macon to La. Hwy. 17. West of La. Hwy. 17 from U. S. Hwy. 80 to La. Hwy. 132. West and north of La. Hwy. 132 and La. Hwy. 15 to La. Hwy. 4. West and north of La. Hwy. 4 from La. Hwy. 15 to Boeuf River. West of Boeuf, Ouachita and Black River from La. Hwy. 4 to Red River, North and west of Red River from Black River to La. Hwy. 115. West of La. Hwy. 115 from Red River to Bunkie. West of La. Hwy. 29 from Bunkie to Ville Platte. South and west of U. S. Hwy. 167 from Ville Platte to Opelousas. North of U. S. Hwy. 190 from Opelousas to Ragley. East of U. S. Hwy. 171 and 190 from Ragley to the junction of La. Hwy. 112. South of La. Hwy. 112 from the junction of U. S. Hwy. 171 and 190 to Sugartown. South and east of La. Hwy. 113 from Sugartown to Pitkin. South of La. Hwy. 113 from Pitkin to Union Hill, East of La. Hwy. 112 from Union Hill to Hinston. East of La. Hwy. 28 from Hinston to the junction of La. Hwy. 465. North of La. Hwy. 465 from the junction of La. Hwy. 28 to Kurthwood. West of La. Hwy. 117 from Kurthwood to Leesville. North of La. Hwy. 8 from Leesville to the Texas State Line.

Area 2 (Continued)

EITHER SEX HUNTING

BOSSIER*, BIENVILLE, CADDO*, CLAIBORNE, DESOTO, JACKSON, LINCOLN, RED RIVER, WEBSTER, UNION, WINN, NATCHITOCHEs*, SABINE*, VERNON*, RAPIDES*, GRANT* PARISHES.

*First day of second segment, November 23 in all of the above parishes lying in Area 2.

ALSO--that portion of Ouachita Parish lying west of the Ouachita River.

First day of the second and third segments, November 23 and December 21 in all of the above parishes lying in Area 2.

ALSO--either sex shall be legal November 23-26 in that portion of Morehouse Parish north of La. Hwy. 134 from Oak Ridge to the Lake Irwin Road. West of Lake Irwin Road to the Lagrone Road. North of Lagrone Road to Swan Lake Road. East of Swan Lake Road to La. Hwy. 134, south of La. Hwy. 134 from Swan Lake Road to La. Hwy. 138, east of La. Hwy. 138 from La. Hwy. 134 to Collinston, south of Belle Road from Collinston to La. Hwy. 133, west of La. Hwy. 133 from Belle Road to Oak Ridge.

Area 3 -- 44 days

16 days still hunting only, November 2-17
16 days with or without dogs; November 23-December 8
12 days with or without dogs; December 21-January 1

Parts of Beauregard and Calcasieu Parishes.

South of Bayou Anacoco from the Texas State Line to La. Hwy. 111. West of La. Hwy. 111 from Bayou Anacoco to U.S. Hwy. 190. South of U.S. Hwy. 190 from La. Hwy. 111 to DeRidder. West of La. Hwy. 27 from DeRidder to Sulphur. North of U.S. Hwy. 90 from Sulphur to the Texas State Line. East of Sabine River and the Texas State Line from U.S. Hwy. 90 to Bayou Anacoco.

Area 4-44 days

16 days Still Hunt Only, November 2-17.
16 days with or without dogs; November 23-December 8.
12 days with or without dogs; December 21-January 1.

All or portions of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany Parishes. East of Thompson Creek from Mississippi State Line to U.S. Hwy. 61. East of U.S. Hwy. 61 from Thompson Creek to Baton Rouge. East of Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to La. Hwy. 22 in Ascension Parish. North of La. Hwy. 22 from the Mississippi River to Tchefuncte River at Madisonville, east of Tchefuncte River from La. Hwy. 22 to Lake Pontchartrain. North and east of Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne from Tchefuncte River to Mississippi Sound. West of Pearl River (Mississippi State Line) from Mississippi Sound and south of Mississippi State Line to Thompson's Creek.

EXCEPT THAT portion of East Feliciana Parish east of Thompson Creek from the Mississippi State Line to La. Hwy. 10. North of La. Hwy. 10 from Thompson Creek to La. Hwy. 67 at Clinton. West of La. Hwy. 67 from Clinton to Mississippi State Line. South of Mississippi State Line from La. Hwy. 67 to Thompson Creek which will be for STILL HUNTING ONLY.

EITHER SEX HUNTING

EAST FELICIANA, ST. HELENA, TANGIPAHOA, EAST BATON ROUGE AND LIVINGSTON PARISHES.

In the following described area first day of each segment November 23 and December 21 in all of area lying west of the Amite River; first day of first segment November 23 in all of area lying east of Amite River. East of the Comite River from the Louisiana-Mississippi State Line to La. Hwy. 37, south of La. Hwy. 37 to U.S. Hwy. 190 at Baton Rouge, east of U.S. Hwy. 190 to U.S. Hwy. 61, east of U.S. Hwy. 61 to La. Hwy. 42, north of La. Hwy. 42 to La. Hwy. 447 at Port Vincent east of La. Hwy. 447 to U.S. Hwy. 190 at Walker, north of U.S. Hwy. 190

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at Walker to the junction of La Hwy. 449; west of La. Hwy. 449 to La. Hwy. 16 at Pine Grove. North of La. Hwy. 16 to La. Hwy. 1061 at Holton. West of La. Hwy. 1061 to La. Hwy. 38 at Spring Creek, South of La. Hwy. 38 to Hwy. 51, West of Hwy. 51 to La. Miss. Line. South of the Louisiana-Mississippi State Line westward to the Comite River.

Area 5 -- 44 days

16 days still hunting only; November 2-17

16 days with or without dogs; November 23-December 8

12 days with or without dogs; December 21-January 1

Portion of Vermilion Parish.

West of Vermilion-Iberia Parish Line from the Gulf of Mexico and Vermilion Bay to La. Hwy. 14. South of La. Hwy. 14 from the Vermilion-Iberia Parish Line to the Vermilion-Cameron Parish Line. East of the Vermilion-Cameron Parish Line from La. Hwy. 14 to the Gulf of Mexico.

EITHER SEX HUNTING

VERMILION PARISH

The first 2 days of the second and third segments, November 23-24 and December 21-22 in that portion of the parish lying south of La. Hwy. 14.

Area 6 -- 32 days

16 days with or without dogs; November 23-December 8

16 days with or without dogs; December 21-January 5

All or portions of East Carroll, Madison and Richland Parishes.

East of Bayou Macon from the Arkansas State Line to U. S. Hwy. 80.

North of U. S. Hwy. 80 from Bayou Macon to the Mississippi State Line and west of the Mississippi State Line from U. S. Hwy. 80 to the Arkansas State Line.

EITHER SEX HUNTING

EAST CARROLL AND MADISON PARISHES

First 2 days of the second segment November 23-24 and first 3 days of the third segment, December 21-23, in those portions of the parishes lying east of U. S. Hwy. 65 and north of U. S. Hwy. 80.

First 3 days of the second segment, December 21-23 in that portion of East Carroll Parish lying east of Bayou Macon, North of Parish Road 3333 (Hugo Road) and west of U. S. Hwy. 65.

Area 7 -- 44 days

16 days still hunt only; November 2-17

16 days still hunt only; November 23-December 8

12 days still hunt only; December 21-January 1

All or portions of Beauregard, Allen, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Cameron, Acadia, Lafayette, Vermilion and Iberia Parishes.

West of U. S. Hwy. 190 from DeRidder to Ragley. South of U. S. Hwy. 190 from Ragley to Opelousas. West of U. S. Hwy. 167 from Opelousas to U. S. Hwy. 90 at Lafayette. West of U. S. Hwy. 90 from Lafayette to New Iberia. North of

Area 7 (Continued)

La. Hwy. 14 from New Iberia to the Vermilion-Cameron Parish Line. West of the Vermilion-Cameron Parish Line from La. Hwy. 14 to the Gulf of Mexico. North of the Gulf of Mexico from the Vermilion-Cameron Parish Line to the Texas State Line at Sabine Pass. East of the Texas State Line from Sabine Pass to U. S. Hwy. 90. South of U. S. Hwy. 90 from the Texas State Line to Sulphur. East of La. Hwy. 27 from Sulphur to DeRidder.

EITHER SEX HUNTING

ALLEN, BEAUREGARD, CALCASIEU, AND JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISHES.

First day of the second and third segments, November 23 and December 21, in portions of the above parishes lying south of U. S. Hwy. 190 from Ragley to La. Hwy. 395, west of La. Hwy. 395 from U. S. Hwy. 190 to Interstate Hwy. 10, North of Interstate Hwy. 10 from La. Hwy 395 to U. S. Hwy. 171 at Lake Charles, East of U. S. Hwy. 171 from Lake Charles to Ragley.

Area 8 -- 25 days

9 days still hunt only; November 23-December 1
16 days still hunt only; December 21-January 5

Portion of Richland and Franklin Parishes

North and West of La. Hwy. 4 and La. Hwy. 17 from Winnsboro to La. Hwy. 132. South of La. Hwy. 132 from La. Hwy. 17 to La. Hwy. 15. East of La. Hwy. 15 from La. Hwy. 132 to La. Hwy. 4.

Area 9 -- 32 days

16 days still hunt only; November 2-17
16 days still hunt only; November 23-December 8

Area 9 (Continued)

Portions of Vernon, Rapides and Beauregard Parishes.

South of La. Hwy. 8 from the Texas State Line to Leesville. East of La. Hwy. 117 from Leesville to Kurthwood. South of La. Hwy. 465 from Kurthwood to La. Hwy. 28. West of La. Hwy. 28 and La. Hwy. 112 from the junction of La. Hwy. 465 to Union Hill. North and west of La. Hwy. 113 from Union Hill to Sugartown. North of La. Hwy. 112 from Sugartown to the junction of U. S. Hwy. 171 and U. S. Hwy. 190. North of U. S. Hwy. 190 and U. S. Hwy. 171 from the junction of La. Hwy. 112 and La. Hwy. 111. East of La. Hwy. 111 from U. S. Hwy. 190 to Anacoco Bayou. North of Anacoco Bayou from La. Hwy. 111 to the Texas State Line.

EITHER SEX HUNTING

RAPIDES, VERNON, AND BEAUREGARD PARISHES

First day of the second segment, November 23, in portions of the above parishes lying within Area 9.

EXCEPTIONS

Area 1 - AVERY ISLAND

Deer: Entire 46 day season legal for either sex.
 23 days with or without dogs; November 23-December 15
 23 days with or without dogs; December 21-January 12

Area 2 - BOSSIER PARISH (BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE)

Deer: 14 days, Either Sex
 November 9-10; November 16-17;
 November 30-December 1; December 7-8;
 December 26-31.

Hunting on this area is regulated by Base Authorities. All deer killed on this area will be tagged by Base Authorities with tags furnished by the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission.

Area 2 - WEBSTER PARISH (LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT)

Deer: 44 days, Either Sex
16 days, November 2-17
16 days, November 23-December 8
12 days, December 21-January 1

Hunting on this area is regulated by the Base Commander and is restricted to employees only. All deer killed on this area will be tagged by Base Authorities with tags furnished by the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission.

1974-75

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA REGULATIONS

GENERAL

All lands lying within the boundaries of wildlife management areas will have the same seasons and regulations as the management area with which they are associated.

The dumping of garbage, cans, bottles, refuse, or trash of any kind on wildlife management areas in other than specifically designated locations is prohibited.

All deer seasons are for legal buck deer only unless otherwise specified.

Specific inquiries or requests for maps of wildlife management areas may be directed to any Commission district office; P. O. Box 915, Minden 71055; P. O. Box 4004, Monroe 71201; P. O. Box 278, Tioga 71477; P. O. Box 426, Ferriday 71334; 1213 North Lakeshore Drive, Lake Charles 70601; P. O. Box 585, Opelousas 70570; P. O. Box 14526 Southeast Station, Baton Rouge 70808; 400 Royal Street, New Orleans 70130.

PERMITS

Daily Permits:

-When daily permits are required, they may be obtained at the permit stations located on or near the respective wildlife management area.

Season Permits:

-The basic resident hunting license will serve as a season permit on wildlife management areas when this type of permit is required. No season permit is required of

persons under 16 or over 60 years of age or non-residents. When either daily or season permits are used, hunters may enter an area no earlier than one (1) hour before legal shooting hours and must be off the area one (1) hour after legal shooting hours unless otherwise specified in the current regulations pamphlet, permits, or in official Louisiana Wild Life & Fisheries Commission news releases.

Trapping Permits:

-Permits to take furbearers, except otter, from specified wildlife management areas may be obtained from the district offices. No trapping is allowed on Alexander State Forest, Ft. Polk, and Peason Ridge. Other special trapping exceptions are listed under each respective wildlife management area season schedule.

Commercial Fishing Permits:

-Commercial fishing permits are required of all commercial fishermen fishing in waters lying within the boundaries of Red River Wildlife Management Area, Three Rivers Wildlife Management Area, and Spring Bayou Wildlife Management Area.

Sport Fishing:

-Sport fishing and frog hunting are permitted on all wildlife management areas (except frog hunting not permitted on Salvador and Point-au-Chien) when in compliance with existing State Laws and Wildlife Management Area Regulations.

FIREARMS

No loaded guns are allowed in vehicles at anytime on the wildlife management areas.

No loaded guns are permitted on the area before or after legal hunting hours.

No firearms of any kind are permitted on wildlife management areas during closed seasons, however, in such cases where it is necessary for a firearm to be transported through the area to private lands within or adjacent to the area, the firearm will be cased or broken down and the most direct route of travel will be taken.

No firearms are permitted in the vicinity of check stations or permit stations on wildlife management areas.

No rifle larger than .22 caliber or shotgun shells containing slugs or shot larger than Number 4 can be in possession or used on any wildlife management area except when the area is open for deer hunting.

METHODS OF TAKING GAME

The use of organized drivers and standers in which drivers make noises by shouting, whistling, discharging firecrackers, using whistles, striking objects together, using horns, or other noise making devices, is strictly prohibited.

All deer killed on wildlife management areas where daily permits are required must be checked out at a deer checking station.

Deer hunting on wildlife management areas is restricted to still hunting only.

No wildlife management area will be open to deer hunting during the early still hunt season except those specifically designated in the regulation pamphlet.

Construction of and hunting from permanent duck blinds and permanent tree stands and the use of tree climbing spurs prohibited. All permanent tree stands and blinds will be destroyed.

The use of vehicles or horses in taking or attempting to take deer on any wildlife management area is prohibited.

All deer hunters (both gun hunters and archers) on wildlife management areas are required to wear 400 square inches of hunter orange during open gun seasons.

Archery Season for Deer: Still Hunting Only. Either-sex deer may be taken in all wildlife management areas during the entire archery season except October 1-20 which shall be for bucks only. However, when bucks-only seasons are in progress for gun hunting, archery hunters are required to conform to the bucks-only regulations. Archery season may be restricted on some areas. For details, see provisions under wildlife management area schedule.

VEHICLES

The use of vehicles having tires of 900 x 16", or larger is prohibited on specified wildlife management areas.

The testing, racing, speeding, or unusual maneuvering of any type of vehicle is prohibited within wildlife management areas due to property damages resulting in high maintenance costs, disturbance of wildlife and, destruction of forest reproduction.

It shall be unlawful to use airboats on all wildlife management areas.

Driving or parking vehicles on plots and strips specially maintained for wildlife food and cover, is prohibited.

Use of vehicles on wildlife management areas except on roads is prohibited.

CAMPING

Camping on wildlife management areas is allowed only in designated camping areas.

No firearms may be kept loaded or discharged in a camping area.

Each campsite must be completely free of trash, garbage, or any type of refuse when the occupants leave. All refuse must be placed in approved locations.

Persons failing to comply with camping area regulations posted at the entrance to each campground is subject to immediate expulsion and/or citation.

Any damage to trees, shrubs, and wild plants by cutting, sawing, digging, or chopping is prohibited unless prior approval is obtained.

DOGS

Possession of and the use of dogs is prohibited on wildlife management areas except for bird hunting and duck hunting. Recognizable breeds of bird dogs and retrievers only are permitted in quail and migratory bird hunting.

On those areas having experimental rabbit season, beagle hounds only are to be used, which must not exceed 15 inches in height at front shoulder and must have recognizable characteristics of the breed. Dogs on all wildlife management areas are prohibited unless otherwise specified.

1974-75 SEASON
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS HUNTING SCHEDULE
RECOMMENDATIONS

Alexander State Forest:

Deer: November 23, 24, Either Sex. Daily Permit

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5 - November 17. Still Hunt Only.

Quail: December 26 - February 28.

Woodcock: December 26 - February 9

Waterfowl: Same as outside season EXCEPT no waterfowl hunting
during November 23, 24.

Biloxi:

Same as outside season.

Bodcau:

Deer: Same as outside season EXCEPT still hunt only.

Either sex November 23 and December 21

All Small Game: Same as outside season, EXCEPT Still Hunt Only.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season, EXCEPT morning hunting only.
(until 12 noon).

Bohemia:

Deer: November 23 - December 1 and December 26 - January 5,

Either Sex on November 23 - November 26 and December 26 -
December 29, the remaining days are for Bucks Only.

Daily Permit.

Rabbits: Same as outside, EXCEPT Still Hunting Only October 5 -

November 22. Rabbit hunting with beagles only from Bayou

Lamoque to Ostrica December 9 - December 25; and beagles

only on entire area January 6 - February 28, EXPERIMENTAL.

Nov. 22

Squirrels: October 5 - , December 9 - 25, January 6 - 12, Still

Hunting Only.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season.

Archery: October 1 - January 12.

All Other Game: Same as outside season.

Crawfish: No more than 80 pounds per party per day allowed.

Bonnet Carre:

Same as outside season.

Catahoula:

Deer: November 23-24, November 29-December 1, Either Sex.

Daily permit.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17, December 14-24.
Still Hunt Only.

* Quail: December 7-February 28.

* Woodcock: December 7-February 9.

Dove: Dove hunting permitted only in large plot at the Bear Creek
and Amberg Road Junction. Same as outside season.

*Central fenced area closed to quail and woodcock hunting.

Unmarked hogs may be taken at any time during open hunting seasons
with gun or bow and arrow.

Caney (Middle Fork and Corney):

Deer: Same as outside season, EXCEPT Still Hunt Only; Either
Sex, November 23 and December 21.

All Small Game: Same as outside season, EXCEPT Still Hunt Only.

Turkey: March 29-April 20. Gobblers Only.

Unmarked hogs may be taken at any time during open hunting seasons
with gun or bow and arrow.

Cities Service:

Deer: November 23-27, Either Sex, Daily Permit.

December 21-January 1; Bucks Only. Still Hunt Only.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-December 20, EXCEPT closed

November 23-27. Still Hunt Only.

Quail: December 26-February 28.

Woodcock: December 26-February 9.

Dove: September 1-15.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season, EXCEPT closed November 23-27.

Turkey: March 29-April 20. Gobblers Only.

Raccoon: October 26-November 3, Permit to be obtained at Monroe
Office (EXPERIMENTAL).

Concordia:

Deer: November 23, Either Sex. November 24, Bucks Only.

Daily Permit.

December 28-January 5, Bucks Only.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17. Still Hunt Only.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season, EXCEPT no waterfowl hunting
during November 23-24.

Use of vehicles with tires 900 x 16 or larger prohibited.

Fort Polk:

Deer: November 23-24, November 30-December 1, Either Sex.

**Daily Permit. Remainder of deer season same as Area 9
season EXCEPT closed during early still hunt and closed
on November 25-November 29. Bucks only.

All Other Game: Same as outside season, Still Hunt Only EXCEPT
bird dogs allowed for bird hunting and no member of a party
engaged in quail hunting shall use or have in his possession
a rifle, shotgun slugs or shotgun shell larger than number 6.

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**DAILY MILITARY CLEARANCE REQUIRED TO HUNT ON AREA.

Available from Provost Marshall Office EXCEPT when clearance can be obtained at Commission Daily Permit Station during Either-Sex deer season.

Unmarked hogs may be taken at any time during open hunting seasons with gun or bow and arrow.

Georgia-Pacific:

Deer: November 23-24, Either Sex. Daily Permit

November 25-27, Bucks Only.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17, December 14-24.
Still Hunt Only.

Quail: December 26-February 28.

Woodcock: December 26-February 9.

Dove: September 1-15.

Turkey: March 29-April 20. Gobblers Only.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season, EXCEPT closed during November 23-24

Section 16. Same as outside season EXCEPT Still Hunt Only.

The Company Pond Road is treated as a State or Parish Road. Hunters may transport guns along this road if broken down or encased when a Gun Only season is in progress on outside territory.

Grassy Lake:

Same as outside season.

Jackson-Bienville:

Deer: 25 days, Either Sex. November 23-December 1, January 4-19

Daily Permit. (EXPERIMENTAL).

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 22, December 2-January 3,
Still Hunt Only.

Quail: December 2-January 3; January 20-February 28.

Woodcock: December 7-January 3; January 20-February 9.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season; EXCEPT closed during deer hunt.

Loggy Bayou Wildlife Management Area:

Deer: Archery Season Only - concurrent with regular statewide season.

Waterfowl: Open mornings only (Until 12 noon) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays throughout regular statewide season.

All Other Small Game: Same as outside season EXCEPT Still Hunt Only.

Lutcher-Moore:

Deer: November 23-24, November 29-December 1, Either Sex.

Daily Permit.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17. Still Hunt Only.

Quail: December 7-February 28.

Woodcock: December 7-February 9.

Dove: Same as outside season.

Pass-aLoutre: (Waterfowl Management Area) Waterfowl Hunting Only.

Waterfowl hunting same as outside season west of South Pass. Waterfowl hunting morning only east of South Pass. No special permit required.

Pearl River:

Deer: November 23-December 8, December 21-22, Bucks Only.

Still Hunt Only.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 22. Still Hunt Only.

Woodcock: Same as outside season.

Snipe: Same as outside season.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season EXCEPT morning hunting only.

Turkey: Same as outside season.

Crawfish: No more than 80 pounds per party per day allowed.

Unmarked hogs may be taken during hunting seasons with gun or bow and arrow.

Peason Ridge:

Deer: November 2-17, Still Hunt Only. Bucks Only.. Daily Military clearance available locally.

All Other Game: Same as outside season EXCEPT Still Hunt Only.

Bird dogs permitted during quail season. Daily Military clearance available locally.

Point-au-Chien: Morning hunting only on all species.

Deer: November 23-27 and December 26-30 bucks only. Still Hunt Only.

No archery deer season.

All Other Game: Same as outside season, Still Hunt Only, except beagles permitted for rabbit hunting from the day after waterfowl season ends to February 28.

Red Dirt:

Deer: November 23-24, November 29-December 1, Either Sex.

Daily Permit.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17. Still Hunt Only.

Quail: December 7-February 28.

Woodcock: December 7-February 9.

Unmarked hogs may be taken at any time during open seasons with gun or bow and arrow.

Red River:

Deer: November 23, Either Sex. November 24, Bucks Only.

Daily Permit

December 28-January 5, Bucks Only.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17. Still Hunt Only.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season EXCEPT no waterfowl hunting
November 23-24.

Use of vehicles with tires 900 x 16 or larger prohibited.

Russell Sage:

Deer: November 23-24, Either Sex. Daily Permit.

November 25-27, Bucks Only.

December 21-January 1, Bucks Only.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-December 8, EXCEPT closed
November 23-24. Still Hunt Only.

Woodcock: January 11-February 9.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season EXCEPT no hunting November 23-24.

Raccoon: November 2-10, February 8-16. Special permit must be
obtained from District Office in Monroe. (EXPERIMENTAL)

Crawfish: No more than 80 pounds per party per day allowed.

The Chauvin tract on Hwy. 165 North - Same as outside season.

Sabine:

Deer: November 23-24 and November 29-December 1, Either Sex.

Daily Permit.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17. Still Hunt Only.

Quail: December 7-February 28.

Dove: September 1-15.

Sabine Island: All seasons same as outside season EXCEPT Still Hunt Only.
Sabine Island is located in Calcasieu Parish. It is bounded on the west by Sabine River, on the north by Cutoff Bayou, on the east and south by Old River and Big Bayou. Waterfowl hunting mornings only.

Saline:

Deer: November 23-24; December 28-29. Bucks Only. Season Permit.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17. Still Hunt Only.

Waterfowl: Same as outside, EXCEPT greentree reservoir restricted to morning hunting only (Until 12 noon).

Unmarked hogs may be taken at any time during open hunting seasons with gun or bow and arrow south and east of Hwy. 28 in fenced area.

Use of vehicles with tires 900 x 16 or larger prohibited.

All hunters must sign in and sign out at Commission designated entrance points.

Salvador: Morning hunting only on all species.

Deer: November 23-27 and December 26-30. Bucks Only. Still Hunt Only.

No archery deer season.

All Other Game: Same as outside season. Still Hunt Only, except beagles permitted for rabbit hunting from day after waterfowl season ends to February 28.

Soda Lake:

All Game: Same as outside season, EXCEPT Still Hunt Only.

Spring Bayou:

Deer: November 23, Bucks Only Daily Permit.

November 24-25, Bucks Only. Daily Permit.

January 4-5, Bucks Only. Daily Permit.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season. Hunting prohibited in refuge area.

Squirrel and Rabbit: Same as outside season EXCEPT Still Hunt Only.

Woodcock: December 7-February 9.

Use of vehicles with tires 900 x 16 or larger prohibited.

Commercial fishing: Permitted on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Permits available at area headquarters.

Thistlethwaite:

Deer: November 23-24, Either Sex. Daily Permit.

November 25-27, Bucks Only. Daily Permit.

January 4-5-6, Bucks Only. Daily Permit.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-29. Daily Permit. Morning only;

Bag limit for squirrels 16 per day (EXPERIMENTAL)

Still Hunt Only.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season EXCEPT no hunting during gun seasons for deer.

Woodcock: Same as outside season EXCEPT no hunting during gun seasons for deer.

Hogs may be taken during archery and gun hunts during deer seasons.

Use of vehicles with tires 900 x 16 or larger prohibited.

Three Rivers:

Deer: November 23. Either Sex. November 24. Bucks Only.

Daily Permit.

December 28-January 5, Bucks Only.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17. Still Hunt Only.

Waterfowl: Same as outside season EXCEPT no waterfowl hunting

November 23-24.

Quail: January 11-February 28.

Snipe: January 11-February 9.

Woodcock: January 11-February 9.

Use of Vehicles with tires 900 x 16 or larger prohibited.

Union:

Deer: November 23-27, November 29-December 3, Either Sex.

Daily Permit.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17, December 14-24.
Still Hunt Only.

Quail: December 26-February 28.

Woodcock: December 26-February 9.

Dove: September 1-15.

West Bay:

Deer: November 23-27, Either Sex until 300 deer are taken,
remainder of five days, if any, Bucks Only. Daily Permit.

Squirrel and Rabbit: October 5-November 17, December 14-24.
Still Hunt Only.

Quail: November 28-February 28.

Woodcock: December 7-February 9.

Wisner:

All Game: Same as outside season.

MUZZLELOADER SEASON FOR DEER

2 days: December 14-15; Bucks only, on Georgia Pacific, Red Dirt, and Thistlethwaite Wildlife Management Areas.

LEGAL MUZZLELOADER FIREARMS: Are restricted to: single barreled rifles of .44 caliber minimum, or single barreled shot guns, 10 guage or less, either of which must load exclusively from the muzzle using black powder only and single ball or slug only in all rifles and in shotguns when hunting deer, with percussion caps or flintlock (exposed). Sighting devices are restricted to iron sights only.